

**COTTON COUNTS ITS CUSTOMERS.**

**1959 - 1963**

**A Study of Raw Cotton Consumption by Major end-uses**



**MARKET RESEARCH DIVISION**

**TEXTILES COMMITTEE**

**(MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA).**

**79, DR. ANNIE BESANT ROAD, WORLI,**

**B O M B A Y - 18.**

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## **FOREWORD**

The present study, namely, "Cotton Counts Its Customers" is the fifth in the series of Market Research Studies conducted by this Committee under the Co-operative Agreement with Cotton Council International of America, a non-profit international organisation supporting market development in cotton textiles in various countries of the world for promotion of cotton and its products.

2. This study, on the lines of a basic research study done by National Cotton Council of America and her various co-operators throughout the world, attempts to provide statistics on the quantity of raw cotton consumed by major end-uses, cotton's share of each, and changes and trends in the cotton consumption for the calendar years 1959 to 1963. Statistics incorporated in this study are based on data published by Government agencies and information obtained through various trade associations and other knowledgeable sources.

3. Due to the present gap in our statistical knowledge, especially as Indian consumers yet purchase their bulk requirements in piece-lengths rather than in readymade garments as in developed countries of the world, it is very difficult to locate and identify each and every end-use to which cotton is put. Due to these limitations, the data provided in the body of the report may not be taken as exact but as reasonable estimates under the prevailing conditions.

4. The study shows cotton is the major supplier of apparel and household goods in India. However, its share in the overall textiles' market has started showing a gradual decline particularly in men's garments like shirts, bush shirts, coats, pants, suits, etc. Such a study, I am sure, will provide useful information as to where cotton is losing its ground in competition with other fibres, particularly new and novel varieties of man-made fibres which are coming in the market every day, so that remedial measures may be taken by cotton-interests to revive cotton's position through research and promotion. In spite of serious inroads of late made by new types of man-made fibres, cotton still accounts for 67 percent of world fibre consumption for apparel goods. It is also the most versatile textile fibre since it can be used for everything from baby clothes to fabrics used for heavy industrial machinery. Cotton which has been called "The fibre with a thousand faces" has a chameleon personality which makes it suitable for any occasion or climate.

5. The study which is the first of its kind made in India has been carried out under the overall supervision and technical guidance of the Committee's Director of Market Research, Shri P.K. Bhaumik. Cotton Council International's Market Research Specialists, I understand, have gone through the manuscript of the report in detail and offered valuable comments and suggestions thereby enhancing the utility of the report. I would very much like to take this opportunity to thank Cotton Council International of America not only for sharing the cost of the study but also, what is more important, for their technical guidance.

6. Finally, I trust that the Trade and Industry will find this study interesting and useful. Any suggestions or remarks to improve the scope of this study by helping identification of various cotton end uses or in any other manner will be gratefully received.



Bombay,

Dated. 5. 10. 1966.

**R. G. SARAIYA**

Chairman,  
**TEXTILES COMMITTEE**

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## ERRATA - I

S. No.	Page No.	Para No.	Line No.	For	Read
1.	36	4.4	6	Phenominal	Phenomenal
2.	37	4.7	6	Consumption	Consumption
3.	41	5.3.1	3	as	also
4.	44	9	10	tow	two
5.	49	1.3 (table)-		1963 - 121%	1963 - 12.1%

## ERRATA - II

S. No.	Page No.	Table No.	Column Heading	Row Heading	For	Read
1.	8	4	3 (title)	—	...Other Manufacturers	...Other Manufactures
2.	19	13	Year	—	1993	1963
3.	30	18	Rayon & Synthetic Fibre Fabrics	Men's wear, total	103.8	103.0
4.	51	I	END-USE	Mulls	Mulls	Mulls etc.
5.	51	I	END-USE	Madapalam	Madapalam	Madapalam etc.
6.	51	I	END-USE	Voiles	Voiles	Voiles etc.
7.	65	V	Category of cloth	Non-wearables, Total Medium B, Total	Medium B, Total	Medium B, Total
8.	65	V	Production (metres)	Non-wearables, Total Medium A, Total (C)	9,363	9,362
9.	73	VI	Cotton Consumption (kgs)	Mosquito Netting Round Mesh, Total (E)	12	21
10.	78	VII	Cotton Consumption (bales)	Medium A, Total (E)	71.4	71.4
11.	78	VII	Cotton Consumption (bales)	Wearables, Total (E)	513.6	513.6
12.	90	VIII	Cotton Consumption (kgs)	Item 23 Medium A, (E)	-	Neg.



S. No.	Page No.	Table No.	Column Heading	Row Heading	For	Read
13.	90	VIII	Variety of cloth	Item 24	Bedticking cloth, God-lapet, Total	Bedticking cloth, Gad-lapet, Total
14.	93	IX	Cotton Consumption (bales)	Wearables, Total Medium B, Total (E)	180,7	180.7
15.	93	IX	Cotton Consumption (bales)	Wearables, Total Fine, Total	856	85.6
16.	93	IX	Cotton Consumption (bales)	Non-wearables, Total Medium B, Total	832	83.2
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18.	105	X	Production (metres)	Item 25 Coarse (C)	26,420	26,400
19.	110	XII	Cotton Consumption (kgs)	Sarees, Total Medium B, (E)	76	39
20.	119	XII	Variety of cloth	Item 24	Bedticking cloth, God-lapet, Total	Bedticking Cloth, Gad-lapet, Total
21.	122	XIII	Cotton Consumption (bales)	Total	34762	3476.2
22.	122	XIII	Cotton Consumption (bales)	Wearables Total Coarse, Total	8008	800.8
23.	124	XIV	Production (metres)	Sarees, Total (C)	317,173	317,172
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## P R E F A C E

The study "Cotton Counts Its Customers" is an attempt to analyse the various end-uses, viz., apparel, household and industrial purposes to which cotton is put. This survey provides quantitative information on the volume of raw cotton consumed in manufacturing textile end-uses for domestic consumption in India. It determines the share of major outlets for cotton and, to some extent, points at the degree of competition that cotton faces from other fibres. In other words, this survey may enable to ascertain cotton's position in the Indian home market with regard to its consumption in several broad end-use groups. The main statistical information deals with domestic consumption of specific cotton fabrics and the amount of raw cotton consumed in each of them during the period 1959 to 1963. Efforts have been made to establish quantitative data for individual sectors, viz., mills, powerlooms, handlooms of the Indian cotton textile industry. This study may enable to help in locating the areas where cotton is losing or gaining in competition with other fibres, i. e., rayon and synthetics as well as within cotton end-use markets, i. e., the various end-uses either expanding or contracting. In other words, this study will provide both for intra and inter competition. It is hoped that this analysis may provide effective tools for promotional and research efforts to restore as well as to enhance cotton's position in the total fibre market.

It was, therefore, not surprising to see that the first research project launched by National Cotton Council of America for promotion of cotton - the king of fibres - was this very project: "Cotton Counts Its Customers". For promotion of cotton throughout the world, Cotton Council International of America, a subsidiary organisation of National Cotton Council, is at present assisting the National Cotton Institutes of different countries of the world, including India, particularly Japan and Western Europe in carrying out market research surveys and other scientific and promotional studies under their cooperative programme. Following in the footsteps of the National Cotton Council of America, many programme countries are carrying out this project, i. e., "Cotton Counts Its Customers" as their basic study.

Such a study in industrially developed countries like USA is perhaps made easier by better availability of statistical information regarding the various end-uses of textile fibres as their bulk end-use consumption, i. e., 90 per cent is in the form of readymade garments. Because of their mass production, mass distribution and mass consumption, there is a better flow of statistical information from all

sectors of the economy even for purposes of general information. In India, however, due to the present sartorial habits, bulk of the consumption, i. e., 90 per cent, is in piece-lengths, in contrast with the position obtaining in industrially advanced countries. Besides, the decentralised sectors of the industry, namely, handloom and powerloom, controlling about 40 per cent of the total cotton fabrics in the country do not provide production data in the required details as obtained from the mill sector of the industry. Although mill sector provides comprehensive statistical information in major parts, information in respect of industrial uses of cotton appears to be very inadequate. For the purpose of comparative study cotton vis-a-vis rayon and synthetics, statistical data is also required from the rayon and synthetic industry. Here also the requisite information is wanting and inadequate in many parts. Because of this, i. e., inadequate position of statistical data, the scope of the study has perforce been restricted to the extent to which meaningful data in respect of various end-uses was available. Efforts, have however been made to make the best of whatever information available through the official sources as well as through contacts with trade, industry and other knowledgeable sources.

Because of the position explained above, such a study cannot be brought up-to-date in respect of every individual end-use to which cotton is put. This objective can be fulfilled only if all sectors of the industry, individually and collectively, help the project by furnishing whatever information available with them in respect of various end-uses, i. e., apparel, household and industrial. Efforts will continue to collect and improve upon the coverage of statistical data for every individual end-use as the study progresses from year to year, with the active co-operation from different sectors of the industry and trade. Because of the above limitations, in scope and coverage, this study may be taken as a preliminary and exploratory one. Notwithstanding the various handicaps explained above, the present study has been able to indicate cotton's position (i. e., expansion and/or contraction) in the total fibre market by main and important end-uses.

The change in cotton's position in the overall fibre market may be due to variety of reasons; one of them being the changes in the purchasing habits of the consumers. It will be well to bear in mind that the purchasing habits of the consuming public in the decades to come may be heavily weighed by the customers in the younger age-groups. They will be, perhaps, altogether different customers, the industry has ever seen, in the sense that they will be better educated, earning higher incomes, and they will insist on products of quality, etc. They may not be aware of all the advantages of cotton and its products. They may not also know anything about the days when all our clothing was 100 per cent natural fibres, i. e., mainly from cotton - the king of fibres. It is, therefore, urged that those of us, who are interested in promotion and development of cotton and its products should better take a timely stock of the position so that it may be possible for us to take

a remedial action, before it is too late, to stabilise and enhance the position of cotton, which it enjoyed in the past, and is also capable of so doing in the future through application of science and research.

Before I conclude, I would like to acknowledge here the guidance and encouragement I received continuously in this study from the Committee particularly from Shri R. G. Saraiya, the Chirman and Shri R. Doraiswamy, the Vice Chairman. Mention may also be made of the assistance I received from the officials of the Cotton Council International, particularly, from Mr. Carl C. Campbell, as well as their Market Research Specialists who have taken pains in going through the manuscript thereby enhancing this value of the study. I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them.

Bombay

**P. K. Bhaumik**  
Director of Market Research.



attempt has been made to estimate the cotton consumption at least by important end-uses. This study has been designed to provide statistical information for the five year period from 1959 to 1963.

## **Volume of Cotton Consumption:**

1.4 Cotton consumed by spinning and composite units of the textile industry for the years 1959 to 1963 is given below :

Table No. 2  
**CONSUMPTION OF COTTON**

(in thousand bales of 180 Kgs.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Total</u>
1959	4639	457	5096
1960	4112	985	5097
1961	4516	1046	5562
1962	4638	987	5625
1963	5124	710	5834

From the above table, it would be seen, cotton consumption has been on the increase and over the period of five years (i. e., 1959-63) it has registered an increase by 14.5 per cent or in other words an annual increase of about 3.6 per cent on an average.

The volume of foreign cotton in the total consumption no doubt depends on the size of Indian crop. However, certain amount of foreign cotton has always been there to produce finer fabrics to meet traditional demand.

## **Yarn production:**

1.5 Cotton in the first instance is passed through various machines such as cotton openers, breakers, carding, combing, drawing, etc. and is transformed into the form of yarn which is finally used for weaving of cloth. The production of cotton yarn by spinning and composite mills together with their average count is given below:

**Table No. 3**  
**PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN**

(Figures in Million Kms)

Year	Spinning mills		Composite mills		Total	
	Production	Avg. count	Production	Avg. count	Production	Avg. count
1959	142	27.48	639	24.32	781	24.83
1960	151	29.30	637	25.60	788	26.10
1961	168	28.36	694	24.98	862	25.64
1962	170	29.59	690	25.53	860	26.33
1963	177	29.44	716	25.09	893	25.95

From the above statistical position it is seen that the production has gone somewhat finer as is evident from the upward shift in average count from 24.83s in 1959 to 25.95s in 1963. This may perhaps be in line with consumer preference for finer goods. Co-relating the total consumption of cotton and yarn produced out of it, it is seen that on an average, the wastage factor has been of the order of 14 to 15 per cent.

The yarn produced in the mills is utilised for different purposes, such as (i) for producing cloth in the mills, (ii) for producing hosiery and other textile goods in the mills, (iii) for consumption in the decentralised sectors of handloom and powerloom, and (iv) for consumption in the other sectors of textile industry such as independent hosiery industry, etc. and some yarn is also exported.

The following table shows the detailed statistical position :

-----

**Table No. 4**  
**UTILIZATION OF COTTON YARN**

(figures in million Kgs)

Year	Yarn consumed by composite mills for weaving cloth	Yarn consumed by composite mills for other manufacturers	Yarn delivered for export and other purposes	Yarn consumed by handlooms and powerlooms	Yarn consumed by other industries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1959	518	11	15	227	25
(%)	(65.1)	(1.4)	(1.9)	(28.5)	(3.1)
1960	516	12	11	221	25
(%)	(65.7)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(28.2)	(3.2)
1961	556	12	13	261	29
(%)	(63.8)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(30.0)	(3.3)
1962	544	11	11	265	30
(%)	(63.1)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(30.8)	(3.5)
1963	553	13	13	286	31
(%)	(61.7)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(31.9)	(3.4)

1.6 The statistical data used for estimation of raw cotton consumption for different end-uses for the mill sector is the production data (in packed condition) by different end-use categories and varieties as available in the "Indian Textile Bulletin" issued by the Office of the Textile Commissioner. The following table gives the production data by Wearable and Non-wearable categories for the organised mill sector (i. e., composite mills).

**Table No. 5**  
**PRODUCTION OF COTTON CLOTH BY MILL SECTOR**

(Figures in Million Metres)

Year	Wearable cloth	Non-wearable cloth	Total
1959	4383	222	4605
1960	4451	191	4642
1961	4517	227	4744
1962	4350	261	4611
1963	4224	282	4506

The categorywise and sortwise details of cloth production and corresponding cotton consumption can be seen in Annexure - [ Table Nos. (v) - (XV)]

## Estimates of total production by Handloom and Powerloom Sectors:

1.7 As regards decentralised sectors of Handloom and Powerloom, statistics of cloth production is not available in required details by various sorts and categories. However, official estimates for combined production are made on the basis of free yarn delivered by the mills and the published figures in this regard (Indian Textile Bulletin, office of the Textile Commissioner) are given in the following table:-

Table No. 6

Year	(Figures in million <sup>metres</sup> metres) Combined cloth production by Handloom and Powerloom Sectors
1959	2065
1960	2007
1961	2369
1962	2418
1963	2874

## Estimation of production by Handloom and Powerloom sectors separately:

1.8 For the purpose of estimating the total production of cloth in the decentralised Sector, until 1958 Government assumed that, out of the total free yarn delivered by the mill sector, 76 per cent is consumed by the Handloom sector, another 14 per cent by the Powerloom sector and the balance 10 per cent by other industrial units engaged in production of hosiery and other textile manufactures. Owing to the significant increase in the number of Powerlooms during the years 1958 to 1962, this assumption could not remain valid and therefore operative. The Powerloom Enquiry Committee (1963), appointed by the Government of India, went into the whole question of Powerlooms and taking account of the increased strength of Powerlooms suggested that 22 per cent of the total free yarn delivered by the mill sector may be taken as a reasonable share for the Powerloom industry. On the assumption of linear growth of the Powerloom industry, the increased share of free yarn consumed by Powerloom industry from 14 per cent in 1958 to 22 per cent in 1962 can be broken up for each one of the years as under:



Table No. 7

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage share</u>
1959	16
1960	18
1961	20
1962	22
1963	22

On the basis of this revised allocation of free yarn between handloom and powerloom and taking into consideration the countwise demand by Powerloom sector the cloth production in the Powerloom sector has been estimated as under.

Table No. 8  
**(ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF CLOTH)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Powerloom sector</u>	<u>Handloom sector*</u>	<u>Total</u>
1959	649	1416	2065
1960	692	1315	2007
1961	883	1486	2369
1962	963	1447	2410
1963	1021	1853	2874

**Data of sortwise production of cloth in the Handloom sector:**

1.9 There is no comprehensive statistical information available in regard to sortwise detailed production of handloom cloth. However, this data is available only from the handloom units in the co-operative fold. Taking these units as representative of the entire Handloom sector, the detailed sortwise cloth production has been estimated. On the basis of these sortwise estimates of cloth production, estimates of corresponding cotton consumption have been worked out taking into consideration the conversion factors calculated as per the procedure described in Appendix (para 2). The details of actual estimates may be seen in Annexure (Table No. xvii).

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\* Derived as a residue. Table No. 6.

## **Data of sortwise production of cloth in the Powerloom sector :**

1.10 In case of powerloom sector also, detailed production figures by different sorts are not available. However, Government has been able to collect this information only from the bigger units of the Powerloom Sector. Taking their pattern of production as representative pattern for the entire Powerloom sector, an attempt has been made to estimate the sortwise details. On the basis of these sortwise estimates of cloth production, estimates of corresponding cotton consumption have been worked out taking into consideration the conversion factors calculated as per the procedure described in Appendix (para 3). The details of actual estimates may be seen in Annexure (Table No. xvi)



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## CHAPTER II

### Cotton Consumption for different purposes

2.1 As given in Chapter I, the total cotton consumption by the textile industry in 1959 amounted to 5096 thousand bales of 180 Kgs. each. As against this, the cotton consumption in 1963 recorded a figure of 5834 thousand bales. From the available statistics an attempt has been made in the following chapters to break up this total cotton consumption figure into different elements showing the cotton required for the production of different textile end-uses such as wearable cloth, non-wearable cloth hosiery goods, miscellaneous textile goods and items used for industrial purposes. For wearable and non-wearable varieties, production data is available to a fair degree of accuracy particularly from the mill sector; however, in the case of hosiery goods, miscellaneous textile goods and goods meant for industrial use, production data is not available to the extent desired and as such the cotton consumption for these items has been estimated mainly on the basis of information collected from trade as well as other sources. As such, the volume of raw cotton consumption for different items given below may be taken only as a rough guide-line rather than exact figures of consumption.

2.2 The information thus compiled shows that in 1959, out of 5096 thousand bales of cotton consumed, about 811 thousand bales of cotton or 15.9 per cent were meant for various textile goods produced for export purposes and the balance of 4285 thousand bales or 84.1 per cent were meant for the production of textile goods for domestic consumption. While in the year 1963, the last year of the study, 5185 thousand bales of raw cotton were consumed for production of various textile goods for home market consumption accounting for 89 per cent of total cotton consumed for production of textile goods for home and foreign markets. The following table gives break-down of raw cotton consumption for production of textile goods for Indian home market under different heads for 1959 as well as 1963.

Table No. 9

Estimated Cotton Consumption for the production of various  
Textile goods meant for domestic consumption \*

S. No.	Item	(Figures in 000 bales)				
		1959	%	1963	%	% increase over 1959
1.	Wearable cloth (Main)	3600	84.0	4138	79.8	14.9
2.	Household goods (Main)	462	10.7	707	13.6	53.0
	<u>Other Textile Goods</u>					
3.	Hosiery goods	80	1.9	140	2.7	75.0
5.	Miscellaneous goods	60	1.5	70	1.4	16.7
5.	Industrial goods	83	1.9	130	2.5	56.6
		<u>4285</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5185</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>21.0</u>

\* The word 'domestic consumption' used in different parts of the study stands for Indian home market.

2.3 From the table given above, it will be seen that the overall cotton consumption for Indian home market increased in 1963 by about 21 per cent. However, this increase in cotton consumption was not shared equally by different textile items of production. For instance, cotton consumption for production of wearable cloth which is the main line of production, increased only by about 15 per cent while household goods, hosiery and industrial goods showed increased consumption of cotton between 53 per cent to 75 per cent over the five year period under study.

2.4 In the following pages different textile end-uses under the main headings given above have been analysed in more details in separate chapters.

Chapter III deals with end-use analysis of wearable varieties of cotton cloth and their relative position in respect of corresponding varieties of rayon and synthetic fibres.

Chapter IV deals with end-use analysis of cotton fabrics meant for household purposes and their relative position with reference to corresponding varieties of rayon and synthetic fibres.

Chapter V deals with end-use analysis of the remaining three cotton items, viz., Hosiery, Industrial and Miscellaneous cotton textile goods.

The background statistical information for the years 1959 to 1963 is given in more details in Annexure which may be seen from page 48 onwards.

The production data of rayon and synthetic fabrics has also been given in the same Annexure ( Tables No. xviii) which will give an idea of its role.

## CHAPTER III :

### END-USE ANALYSIS OF WEARABLE VARIETIES OF CLOTH

3.1 Raw Cotton consumption for the production of wearable cloth meant for domestic market amounted to 3600 thousands bales in 1959 and 4138 thousand bales in 1963. Out of 3600 thousand bales of cotton consumed in 1959, 1992 thousand bales of cotton went into the production of 2992 million metres of cloth for men's wear, and the balance of 1608 thousands bales of cotton went into the production of 2353 million metres of cloth for women's wear. While out of 4138 thousand bales of cotton consumed in 1963, 2393 thousand bales of cotton went into the production of 3528 million metres of cloth for men's wear and the balance of 1745 thousand bales of cotton went into the production of 2541 million metres of cloth for women's wear. The following table gives the volume of raw cotton consumption for men's and women's wear.

Table No. 10

	1959	1963	(000 bales) % increase/ decrease
Men	1992	2393	+ 20 %
Women	1608	1745	+ 8.5 %
Total	3600	4138	+ 15 %

3.2 Unlike consumers in many industrially developed countries of the world, consumers in India, due to their sartorial habits, purchase fabrics mostly in piece-lengths. Only about 8 to 10 percent of their purchases of textiles are generally in the form of readymade garments. However, it is observed that the preference for using readymade garments particularly for shirts, bush-shirts, pants, ladies blouses, petticoats, under-garments, etc., is catching up with the consumers particularly in urban and industrially developing areas. Further, particular sort of cloth is put to a number of end-uses and it is not always possible to know the exact number of such end-uses; for instance, long-cloth may be used for shirting, for payajamas, for under-garments by men, for petticoats by women, and even as "bed sheet". In the industrially developed countries of the world the position is, however, quite different where the proportion of cloth consumed in piece-lengths may not exceed even 10 percent and the balance, i. e., 90 percent is generally in the readymade form. Because of the above, it is rather difficult to estimate raw cotton consumption for different textile end-uses for Indian market.

3.3 The cotton textile industry mainly comprising of three sectors, viz., mill, powerloom and handloom, produced for home market 6838 million metres

comprising of all varieties in 1963 as against 5878 million metres in 1959. Correspondingly, the rayon and synthetic fibre industry produced 574 million metres in 1963 as against 479 million metres in 1959. The relative growth in the overall production for the home market has thus been slightly higher for the rayon and synthetic fibre industry, which registered an increase in production by 19.8 percent in five years' period, while the corresponding increase for cotton textile industry was 16.3 percent. Rayon and synthetic fibre industry came as an established industry in this country some 25 years back; whereas, the cotton textile industry was known in this country from the very dawn of civilisation. Further, Indian cotton crop is the third largest in the world. Thus, it is seen that the rayon and synthetic fibre industry with a very small start, now caters to about 8 percent of the total cloth market in India or in other words, the clothing needs of about 40 million Indian people as will be evidenced from the statement given below.

**Table No. 11**

**OVERALL PRODUCTION OF CLOTH FOR HOME MARKET**

(figures in million metres)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rayon and Synthetics</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
1959	5878	92.5	479	7.5	6357	100.0
1963	6838	92.1	574	7.9	7412	100.0

3.4 The share of the rayon and synthetic fabrics in the total cloth market is reported to have further improved (at the time of writing this report) to a position of 10 percent and may reach to even 15 per cent in the near future. Unless overall availability of cotton in India improves, primarily by better yield per acre (on long term) and unless efforts are made for Production developments and creation of new end-uses through application of science and research, it is feared that the cotton's share in the overall fibre market in India may gradually shrink as has been evidenced in many developed countries of the world.

3.5 Out of 6838 million metres of cloth produced in 1963 by the cotton textile industry for the home market, 6069 million metres of cloth were of wearable varieties. In other words, wearable varieties account for 88.8 per cent of the total cotton cloth meant for the home market. Over the period of five years, production of wearable varieties increased by 13.5 per cent while the corresponding raw cotton consumption increased by 15 per cent. This difference may perhaps be attributable to the change in construction particulars and other variability of 'product mix' i. e., variety and sorts etc.

### 3.6 Men's Wear

From the available statistics it is estimated that in the year 1963, about 58 per cent of total wearable cotton cloth stood for men's wears and the balance of 42 per cent for women's wears. The production of cotton cloth for men's wears also increased by 17.9 per cent in the five years' period. However, in spite of this considerable increase, it is seen that cotton cloth for men's wear as a whole is facing a strong competition from rayon and synthetic fibre industry which is evidenced from the table given below :

Table No. 12

#### OVERALL PRODUCTION OF CLOTH FOR MEN'S WEARS FOR HOME MARKET

Year	Cotton	%	Rayon and Synthetic	%	(Million metres)	
					Total	%
1959	2992	99.5	15	0.5	3007	100.0
1963	3528	97.2	103	2.8	3631	100.0

The overall production of cloth for men's wears amounted to 3007 million metres in 1959 out of which 15 million metres were from rayon and synthetic fibre and 3631 million metres in 1963 out of which 103 million metres were from rayon and synthetic fibre. Thus it will be seen that the rise in the production of rayon and synthetic fibre cloth was very substantial in the five years period recording almost six-fold increase. In contrast, cotton cloth production for men's wears only increased from 2992 million metres to 3528 million metres showing an increase to the extent of 17.9 per cent only. This increase in cotton cloth production for men's wears was not shared equally by all the sorts. Some of the sorts like dhoties and lungies do not appear to face any competition from the rayon and synthetic fibre industry whereas the sorts like shirting, suiting, etc., are facing some competition from the rayon and synthetic fibre industry. Details of sortwise cotton consumption and the impact of the competition, if any, from the rayon and synthetic fibre industry, may be seen from the following paragraphs.

**3.7 Dhoties:** In the year 1963 the share of raw cotton consumption for the production of dhoty was 14.8 per cent (or 7.35 lakh bales), of the total cotton (49.6 lakh bales) consumed for the production of cotton cloth in the three sectors of the industry, namely, mill, powerloom and handloom. Dhoty ranks No. 2 in the line of production and is an important men's apparel as even today it is the most common apparel for the men-folk of India in rural areas. While the overall wearable cotton cloth production increased only by 13.5 per cent over the period under study, dhoty production during the same period registered an increase of

16.1 per cent, being 1217 million metres as against 1048 million metres in 1959. The decentralised sector comprising of powerloom and handloom accounts for 73 per cent of the total dhoty production, while the remaining 27 per cent is accounted for by the mill sector. From the study of overall pattern of dhoty production, it appears that the production has gone a little finer over the period of study, perhaps to meet the increased demand for finer types of fabrics. Cotton dhoty at present does not face any competition from the rayon and synthetic fabrics. As such, its share in the total dhoty market in India can be taken as almost 100 per cent. However, dhoty market is reported to be shrinking gradually due to the changing consumer preference towards trousers or pants, particularly in the younger age groups.

**3.8 Lungies :** About 5.5 per cent (or 2.71 lakh bales) of the total cotton consumed went into the production of lungies which are customarily used by the men from some communities in India particularly in the South. Over the period of study, its production has gone up by 31.1 per cent being 278 million metres as against 212 million metres in 1959. Almost the entire production of lungies comes from handloom sector of the industry. At present cotton lungies do not face any competition from the rayon and synthetic fabrics and it, therefore, accounts for almost 100 per cent of the total lungi market in India.

### **3.9 Shirts, Bush-Shirts, etc. :**

**3.9.1** The quantum of cotton cloth taken for production of shirts, bush shirts, etc. amounted to 1182 million metres in 1959 and 1425 million metres in 1963, thereby recording an increase of 20.6 per cent during the period of five years. Corresponding cotton consumption estimates for the years 1959 and 1963 were 639 and 804 thousand bales respectively showing an increase in consumption by 25.8 per cent. This differential increase in output and input may be ascribed mainly to change in the constructional particulars of the fabrics. Different types of clothing materials that are generally used for this end-use are (i) shirting, (ii) poplin, (iii) suzies, (iv) long-cloth and (v) mulls, etc. However, it is seen that the entire production of these five varieties of cloth does not go towards men's wears. For instance, it is gathered from the trade sources that only 50 per cent of the total 'poplin' production goes into the making of shirts, bush shirts, etc., while the remaining 50 per cent goes as women's wears (48 per cent for ladies' blouses, skirts and 2 per cent for ladies' inner garments). Similarly, in the case of 'long-cloth' also it is learnt that 50 per cent of the cloth goes for men's wears, 25 per cent goes for women's wears and the remaining 25 per cent for household purposes. Similarly, in case of 'mulls, voiles, etc.' the trade sources estimate that 10 per



cent of the total production under this category is generally used as men's wears and the balance 90 per cent as women's wears particularly as sarees. The varieties of cloth commonly known as 'shirting' and 'sucies' are almost entirely used for men's wears. The detailed position as regards the production and cotton consumption for the above-mentioned categories of cloth is as follows:

**3.9.2 Shirting :** During the five years period, the production of shirting cloth increased from 332 million metres to 441 million metres thereby recording an increase of 32.8 per cent while the corresponding raw cotton consumption increased by 29.7 per cent only: Major production (to the extent of 60 per cent) of this variety of cloth comes from the mill sector of the industry and the shares of powerloom and handloom sectors are 11 per cent and 29 per cent respectively.

**3.9.3 Poplin :** During the period 1959-1963, production of poplin for all purposes increased from 368 million metres to 486 million metres thereby recording an increase of 32.1 per cent. Correspondingly, cotton consumption also showed an increase of 47.2 per cent. This differential increase in output and input may be ascribed mainly to change in constructional particulars of the fabrics. The entire poplin production is reported to be in the mill sector of the industry.

**3.9.4 Sucies :** During the period 1959-1963, production of sucies increased from 208 million metres to 237 million metres of cloth thereby recording an increase of 13.9 per cent. Correspondingly, raw cotton consumption also showed an increase of 24.1 per cent. The entire production of sucies comes from the mill sector of the industry.

**3.9.5 Long-Cloth :** During the period 1959-1963, production of long-cloth for all purposes increased from 836 million metres to 943 million metres, thereby recording an increase of 12.8 per cent. Corresponding, cotton consumption also showed an increase of 24.0 per cent. In terms of raw cotton consumption for 1963 long-cloth as a whole occupies the third position as about 13.1 per cent of the total cotton consumed by the cotton textile industry for production of cloth for home market went into the manufacture of long-cloth. Almost the entire production (about 89 per cent) comes from the mill sector and the remaining 11 per cent comes from the decentralised sector of powerloom.

The differential increase in output and input noticed in case of sucies and long-cloth is mainly due to change in the production pattern.

3.9.6 **Mulls, Voiles, etc.:** During the period 1959-1963, production of mulls, voiles etc. actually decreased from 404 million metres to 356 million metres thereby recording a fall in the production by 11.9 per cent. During the same period, corresponding cotton consumption also declined to a considerable extent, showing a fall as much as 25.6 per cent. Major production of mulls, voiles, i.e., 72 per cent comes from powerloom sector of the industry and the remaining 28 per cent comes from the mill sector of the industry.

3.9.7 The following table gives the production of cloth for making shirts, bush shirts, etc. separately for cotton, rayon and synthetics :

Table No. 13

**PRODUCTION OF CLOTH FOR MAKING SHIRTS, BUSH SHIRTS, ETC.,  
FOR HOME MARKET**

Year	Cotton	%	Rayon and Synthetics	%	Total	%
1959	1182	99.2	10	0.8	1192	100.0
1963	1425	94.6	82	5.4	1507	100.0

During the period 1959-1963, production of shirting materials, etc. made out of rayon and synthetics, increased more than seven times while for cotton the corresponding increase was only 20.5 per cent. The share of rayon and synthetic fibre industry in this end-use market has also improved from a very small fraction of 0.8 per cent to a level of 5.4 per cent in the period of five years, thereby effecting a corresponding shrinkage in the share of cotton in this end-use market. The share of 5.4 per cent in shirts and bush shirts market of India by rayon and synthetic fibre means catering to a market nearly of the size of 12 to 13 million people. In other words, it means catering to the entire population of Benelux area. This somewhat structural change noticed in shirts and bush-shirts market of India as gathered from the market sources is due to consumer preference towards terylene and nylon shirtings on account of fashion, easycare, etc.

**3.10 Coats, pants and suits :**

3.10.1 The quantum of cotton cloth used for making coats, pants, etc. amounted to 275 million metres in 1959 and 319 million metres in 1963 thus

by showing an increase in production to the extent of 16 per cent and the corresponding raw cotton consumption for this end-use also increased to the extent of 25.9 per cent. The differential increase in output and input here also is due to the change in the pattern of production. The varieties of cloth generally used for this end-use are (i) Drills, Jeans, Satin Drill and Gaberdine (ii) Coating, Tussors, Corduroy and Bedford Corduroy and (iii) Madapalam. As regards the first two varieties of cloth it is ascertained that almost the entire production of these varieties is utilised for this end-use alone. As regards the variety of cloth known as 'Madapalam', separate statistics is not available. Official statistics provides information for a combined category as 'Madapalam, Cambrics and Lawns'. It is, however, gathered from the market sources that 5 per cent of the production of the combined category is generally used for the manufacture of coats of Indian style which are popular in particular communities of India, while the remaining 95 per cent of the production of the combined category is used as ladies' apparel. The detailed position as regards the production and cotton consumption for this end-use varieties is given separately as follows:

**3.10.2 Drills, Jeans etc. :** Production of this variety of cloth during the period of five years increased from 137 million metres to 174 million metres recording an increase in production to the extent of 27 per cent. Corresponding cotton consumption for this variety of cloth also increased to the extent of 39.9 per cent. The entire production of this variety comes from the mill sector.

**3.10.3 Coating, Tussors, etc. :** The production of this variety of cloth increased from 136 million metres to 143 million metres during the period of five years, thereby recording an increase to the extent of only 5.1 per cent, while corresponding cotton consumption increased by 8.0 per cent. About 75 per cent of the production of this variety comes from the mill sector while the balance of 25 per cent comes nearly equally from the decentralised sectors of handlooms and powerlooms.

**3.10.4 Madapalam, Cambrics and Lawns :** The production of 'Madapalam, Cambrics and Lawns' as a whole increased from 23 million metres in 1959 to 45 million metres in 1963 thereby recording an increase in production to the extent of 95.7 per cent. Corresponding cotton consumption during the period increased by more than two times. This category of cloth is solely produced by the mill sector of the industry.

3.10.5 The following table gives the production of cloth, both cotton and rayon and synthetic, separately for the end-use coats, pants, suits etc.

Table No. 14

**TOTAL PRODUCTION OF CLOTH FOR COATS, PANTS, ETC.  
FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION**

(million meters)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rayon and Synthetics</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
1959	275	98.6	4	1.4	279	100
1963	319	94.7	18	5.3	337	100

It is seen that non-cotton fabrics production for this end-use increased by nearly 350 percent, while the production of cotton cloth meant for this end-use increased only to the extent of 16 percent. In the total market share for this end-use, rayon and synthetic fibre occupied a nominal share of 1.4 per cent only in the year 1959 but in 1963 its share jumped fourfold. Thus it is seen from these figures that cotton fabrics meant for the manufacture of coats, pants, etc., have started facing some competition from the rayon and synthetic fibre fabrics. This is because people especially from the urban areas have started showing preference towards suiting materials made out of terylene and mixed fabrics of terylene. They find it more easy to wear because of the permanent crease, easy launderability, and other similar characteristics, presumably available in synthetic fabrics. Although it is seen that the share of rayon and synthetic fibre fabrics in the total market is only 5.3 per cent as given above, in terms of population it would mean catering to the market of the size of 12 to 13 million people equivalent to nearly the entire male population of Benelux area. This indicates that the serious inroads already made by the rayon and synthetic fibre fabrics in this end-use market will require more careful and detailed studies so as to take remedial measures to restore and enhance cotton's position.

3.11 **ANGAVASTRAM:** This type of cloth is generally used as an outer wear by men folk, especially in South India. During the year 1959, production of Angavastram amounted to 28 million metres while in the year 1963, the production of Angavastram was 37 million metres thereby showing an increase in production of this variety to the extent of 32.1 per cent. Corresponding cotton consumption also increased to the extent of 42.4 per cent. It is reported that the entire production of Angavastram comes from the Handloom sector. Formerly, this sort was produced mainly out of cotton. However, it is reported that this sort is also now produced out of art silk although to a very small extent. As such, it may be stated that this sort faces very little competition from the man-made fibre industry.

Further, because of rapid urbanisation, it is observed that people especially from younger generations even in South India are showing preference to pants, shirts, bush shirts, etc., and as such, it is felt that this line of production will only remain as a traditional one.

### 3.12 **MEN'S OTHER WEARS :**

3.12.1 **LEOPARD CLOTH AND MARKINS :** During the year 1959 production of this sort amounted to 116 million metres requiring 67.8 thousand bales of cotton. During the year 1963, production of this sort amounted to 103 million metres, requiring, more or less, the same quantity of cotton. This cloth is very similar to longcloth and is normally used by lower income strata of population as an apparel as well as for household purposes because the cloth is generally of rough appearance and usually used in grey stage. This type of cloth does not appear to face any competition from the rayon and synthetic fibre fabrics. It is reported that this type of cloth is produced by the Mill sector only.

3.12.2 **MAZRI CLOTH :** During the year 1959 production of mazri cloth amounted to 27 million metres requiring 21.8 thousand bales of cotton. During the year 1963, production of mazri cloth amounted to 43 million metres requiring 39.2 thousand bales of cotton. Over the period of five years, its production, thus, has increased by 59.2 per cent. This cloth is generally used as shirting material for uniforms for army and security forces. It is reported that this sort is produced only by the mill sector. This line of production does not appear to face any competition from the rayon and synthetic fibre fabrics and as such its share in the market can be taken as 100 per cent.

3.12.3 Apart from the above mentioned main varieties of cloth, which generally go for making men's wear, the Cotton Textile Industry is reported to have also produced 76 million metres of unspecified varieties of cloth in 1963 for use as men's wear. The corresponding raw cotton consumption has been estimated to be 86 thousand bales.

3.13 **WOMEN'S WEAR :** As mentioned earlier in the paragraph on men's wears, 42 per cent of the total wearable cotton cloth stood for women's wears in the year 1963. The production of cotton cloth for women's wears increased by only 7.9 per cent over the period of five years. However, analysing the total end-use market in this regard, it is seen that even in 1959 the share of rayon and synthetics was substantial in comparison with its share in men's wear. In 1959, share of rayon and synthetics in women's wear was 16.3 per cent, while its share in men's wear was only 1.4 per cent. It is, however, refreshing to note that this trend seems to have been somewhat arrested as the percentage share of production of rayon and synthetics meant for home market has actually declined in 1963 as is evident from the table given below :

**Table No. 15**

**OVERALL PRODUCTION OF CLOTH FOR WOMEN'S WEARS FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION**

Year	Cotton	%	Rayon and Synthetics	%	(million metres)	
					Total	%
1959	2353	83.7	459	16.3	2812	100
1963	2541	84.8	457	15.2	2998	100

The overall production of cloth for women's wears amounted to 2812 million metres in 1959 out of which 459 million metres were from rayon and synthetic fibre and 2998 million metres in 1963 out of which 457 million metres were from rayon and synthetic fibre showing a fall in production to the extent of 2 million metres of rayon and synthetic fibre cloth. The share of rayon and synthetic fibre fabrics during the period of five years decreased from 16.3 per cent to 15.2 per cent, and correspondingly, the share of cotton cloth increased from 83.7 per cent to 84.8 per cent. Although the share of rayon and synthetics recorded a marginal fall in 1963 in this end-use market it may be well to remember that the share of rayon and synthetics is still as high as 15 per cent. This position needs to be watched continuously to see whether rayon and synthetics are really losing grounds as far as women's wear is concerned. The different end uses under 'Women's wears' for which separate statistics have been built up, are (i) Sarees, (ii) Blouses, (iii) Skirts, etc., (iv) Inner Garments and (v) Other items. These details are given in the following paragraphs.

**3.14 SAREES (By end-use)**

3.14.1 Saree is the most common attire used by the women folk of India in rural as well as urban areas. It is a fact that men-folk, particularly from urban areas are gradually changing over from the traditional wear of dhoties to pants and other modern dresses. But in case of women folk the saree - elegant ladies' wear recognised throughout the world - has remained the most common and popular dress material of Indian women. Apart from the commonly known sarees according to official statistical classification, voiles, etc., are also used as sarees. The combined production of sarees and voiles used as sarees has been estimated to be 1200 million metres in 1959 and 1193 million metres in 1963, thereby indicating a nominal decline in saree end-use products. Corresponding cotton consumption also decreased from 985 thousand bales in 1959 to 950 thousand bales in 1963. The decline in cotton consumption appears to be little more than the fall in production in length. This may, perhaps, be due to the fact that saree production has gone a little finer in line with consumer preference. Despite this fall in production, as well as in the cotton consumption, saree as a single end-use still occupies the first

position as 19.1 per cent of the total cotton consumed for the production of cloth meant for Indian home market has gone in the production of sarees including voiles, etc.

3.14.2 While analysing the production of sarees and voiles used as sarees separately, it is noticed that saree production has in fact increased from 836 million metres to 873 million metres over the period of study. Thus, the overall decline in the production of saree as an end-use product has resulted only due to fall in production of voiles etc., which may be due to inadequate supply of required quality of cotton needed for production of voiles. Voiles are usually produced out of imported cotton. The production of voiles used as sarees has decreased from 364 million metres to 320 million metres over the period of study. The above figures of voiles used as sarees are based on the trade estimates that 90 per cent of the production under 'mulis, voiles, etc.,' is usually meant for women's wear particularly as sarees. All the three sectors, viz., Mill, Handloom and Powerloom, of the Cotton Textile Industry, produce sarees (voiles mainly from mill sector) and their relative shares in the combined production are 35 per cent, 40 per cent, and 25 per cent, respectively. Handloom sector, therefore, appears to be the most important sector for the production of sarees and it is also observed that handloom sarees are gradually getting in preference with the consumer because of their attractive designs and colours.

3.14.3 The following table gives the total production of sarees meant for the home market :

**Table No. 16**  
**TOTAL PRODUCTION OF SAREES FOR INDIAN**  
**HOME MARKET**

Year	Cotton	%	Rayon and Synthetic	%	(million metres)	
					Total	%
1959	1200	86.9	180	13.1	1380	100.0
1963	1193	87.2	176	12.8	1369	100.0

From the table it would be seen that even in 1959, rayon and synthetic fibre sarees had a sizable share in the total saree end-use market. Rayon and synthetic fibre industry started its production initially with art silk sarees and other dress materials, etc., particularly for women's wear. These art silk sarees had attractive designs and colours and they had a good resemblance to pure silk sarees. Further, art silk sarees were much cheaper than the costly pure silk sarees which

possess a traditional and emotional appeal amongst all the women folk although they are beyond the reach of the common consumer. It is for this initial background that art silk sarees found a very good market amongst the less affluent classes. Eventually, other synthetic sarees of nylon and terylene, etc., came in the market and found favour even amongst the sophisticated classes. Thus the rayon and synthetic fibre sarees not only captured a sizable portion of 'pure silk saree market' but also made substantial inroads even by 1959 in the cotton saree market.

3.14.4. However, it is gratifying to record that this trend appears to have been somewhat arrested as the cotton sarees have now a slightly improved share in the total end-use market for sarees, by recording a rise from 86.9 per cent in 1959 to 87.2 per cent in 1963. From the table it might have been noticed that the total production of sarees out of cotton, rayon and synthetics, has undergone a very nominal fall. This decrease in the total saree production viewed against the increasing population may partly be explained by the fact that the sartorial habits of the women folk, particularly in urban areas, are noticed to be undergoing a rapid change in the sense that the age to take to saree wearing has shifted upwards considerably. Secondly it is also observed that the traditional sarees of 9 yards length common in certain communities of India, is noticed to be rapidly going out of fashion and the saree of standard length of 5 to 6 yards which is commonly used in other parts of country is getting in preference with the ladies of these communities also particularly those belonging to the younger generation. Thirdly, it has been mentioned earlier in this report that the decentralised sector particularly handloom is the largest producer of cotton sarees. Because of the decentralised nature of its production, accurate production data in this regard is not available. It may be that the estimated saree production based on the scanty information available from official sources may not reflect the actual situation in respect of saree production particularly in the handloom sector.

From the table above it might have also been noticed that rayon and synthetic fibre sarees constitute 12.8 percent of the total saree market of India for 1963 which in other words would mean catering to market of 30 to 31 million people equivalent to the entire female population of West Germany.

### 3.15      **Blouses, Skirts, etc:**

3.15.1.    The quantum of cloth produced for making blouses, skirts, etc., amounted to 826 million metres in 1959 and 991 million metres in 1963 thereby recording an increase of 20.0 per cent during the period of five years. Corresponding cotton consumption estimates for the years 1959 and 1963 were 387 and 510 thousand bales respectively showing an increase of 31.8 per cent. The different



types of clothing materials that are generally used for this end-use are (i) Prints and Chintz, (ii) Poplin, (iii) Long-Cloth and (iv) Cambrics and Lawns. As regards prints and chintz it is gathered from trade sources that the entire production of this variety of cloth goes into the making of blouses, skirts, etc., while 50 per cent of the production of poplin is reported to be used by ladies for this purpose. As regards 'Cambrics and Lawns', official statistics provides information for a combined category called 'Madapalam, Cambrics and Lawns'. Ten per cent of the production of this combined category is reported to be utilised for men's wears as stated earlier and the remaining 90 per cent is used by ladies for this end-use. The production details for the varieties- Poplin cambrics and lawns - have already been given in the earlier paragraphs under men's wears. The detailed position regarding the production and cotton consumption for prints, chintz and leno cloth is as follows :

**3.15.2 Prints and Chintz :** 'Prints and chintz' occupies the fourth position in order of cotton consumption as about 7.4 per cent of the total cotton consumed by the cotton textile industry for production of cloth goes into the manufacture of this variety of cloth. During the five years, production of prints and chintz increased from 623 million metres to 704 million metres thereby recording an increase in production by 13.0 per cent. During the same period, corresponding cotton consumption also increased by 24.6 per cent. Major production of prints and chintz to the extent of 80 per cent comes from the mill sector while the remaining 20 per cent comes from the handloom sector of the industry.

**3.15.3 Leno cloth :** During the period of five years, production of leno cloth increased from 4.8 million metres to 8.5 million metres thereby showing an increase in production to the extent of 75 per cent. Corresponding cotton consumption also increased from 5.3 thousand bales to 11.0 thousand bales registering more than cent per cent increase. The entire production of this sort comes from the mill sector of the industry.

**3-15.4** As regards the size of total end-use market for blouses, skirts, etc., it will be seen from the table below that the combined production of cloth for blouses, skirts, etc., from cotton and rayon and synthetics moved up to 1243 million metres in 1963 from 1047 million metres in 1959, thereby recording an increase in production by 16.5 per cent.

**Table No. 17**

**TOTAL PRODUCTION OF CLOTH FOR BLOUSES, SKIRTS, ETC.,  
FOR THE HOME MARKET**

( million metres )

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rayon and Synthetics</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
1959	826	77.4	241	22.6	1067	100
1963	991	79.7	252	20.3	1243	100

It might have been noticed from the above table that the share of rayon and synthetic fabrics was as high as 22.6 per cent in the year 1959. However, in the year 1963 its share reduced to 20.3 per cent with a corresponding rise in the share of cotton cloth. As remarked earlier, it is yet to be seen whether the competition cotton is facing from the rayon and synthetic fibre fabrics in this end-use market has been effectively countered. All the same, it is well to remember that rayon and synthetics share in this end-use market is as high as 20 per cent. The share of 20 per cent, in other words, would mean catering to the market of the size of the entire female population of France and Italy together or that of Japan.

**3.16 Duppatas :** This variety of cloth is used by females along with a particular kind of dress popularly known as 'Punjabi dress' and it is normally in vogue in North India. Now-a-days this dress is becoming very popular with the 'teenagers' even in other parts of the country. During the year 1959, the production of this variety amounted to 7 million metres while in the year 1963 the production declined to 6 million metres. This decline in production might be due to the strong competition that cotton duppatas receive from the duppatas made out of nylon, terylene, etc. Formerly, i.e., before 1947 the share of cotton duppatas in this end-use market was almost 100 per cent. However, with the advent of the rayon and syththetic fibre industry, duppatas produced out of art silk, nylon and terylene are becoming more and more popular because of their better appearance lighter weight, easy maintenance and other similar characteristics. It is, therefore, felt that in future cotton duppatas might face even more competition from the rayon and synthetic fibre.

**3.17 Inner Garments :** The production of cotton cloth used for preparing the inner garments for ladies amounted to 216 million metres in 1959 and 245 million metres in 1963 thereby showing an increase in production to the extent of 13.4 per cent. Corresponding cotton consumption also increased to the ext-

ent of nearly 26 per cent. The varieties of cloth generally used for this end use are (i) long cloth and (ii) poplin. It has been reported earlier that about 25 per cent of total long cloth production is used for 'ladies' inner garments' and as regards poplin it is about 2 per cent of the entire poplin production. Detailed position of production and cotton consumption in regard to these two varieties has already been dealt separately in the earlier paragraphs. Lack of sufficient and adequate statistics makes it rather difficult to comment on the nature and extent of the competition that cotton cloth for this end-use faces from man-made fibre industry.

3.18 **Other wears :** Production of cotton cloth for women's other wears amounted to 104 million metres in 1959 and 106 million metres in 1963, thereby showing only a marginal increase in production. Corresponding cotton consumption also increased to the extent of nearly 15 per cent.

3.19 Table No. 18 gives the summary position of various end-use markets for men's and women's wear for 1959 and 1963.



Table

**PRODUCTION OF WEARABLE FABRICS  
AND THEIR RESPECTIVE SHARE  
MARKET FOR THE YEAR**

E N D - U S E	COTTON FABRICS		
	(Million Metres)		Increase/ decrease in percentage
	1959	1963	
<b>MEN'S WEAR</b>			
1. DHOTIES	1,048	1,217	16.1
2. LUNGIES	212	278	31.1
3. SHIRTS, BUSH-SHIRTS, ETC.	1,182	1,425	20.6
4. COATS, PANTS & SUITS	275	319	16.0
5. ANGAVASTRAM	28	37	32.1
6. OTHER WEARS	247	252	2.0
<b>MEN'S WEAR, TOTAL</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>3,528</b>	<b>17.9</b>
<b>WOMEN'S WEAR</b>			
1. SAREES	1,200	1,193	-0.6
2. BLOUSES, SKIRTS, ETC.	826	991	20.0
3. DUPATTAS	7	6	-14.3
4. INNER GARMENTS	216	245	13.4
5. OTHER WEARS	104	106	1.9
<b>WOMEN'S WEARS, TOTAL</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL (MEN &amp; WOMEN)</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>6,069</b>	<b>13.5</b>

+ No estimates available

\* Negligible

.. Unknown

— Nil

**COTTON AND MAN-MADE  
IN THE TOTAL END-USE  
1959 AND 1963**

RAYON AND SYNTHETIC FIBRE FABRICS			TOTAL MARKET			
(Million Metres)		Increase/ decrease in percentage	Share of cotton in %		Share of man-made in %	
1959	1963		1959	1963	1959	1963
—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	—
—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	—
10.4	82.0	688.5	99.2	94.6	0.8	5.4
4.1	17.6	329.3	98.6	94.7	1.4	5.3
*	*	*	100.0	100.0	*	*
0.9	3.4	277.8	99.6	98.7	0.4	1.3
15.4	103.8	568.8	99.5	97.2	0.5	2.8
179.5	175.7	-2.2	86.9	87.2	13.1	12.8
241.0	251.9	4.5	77.4	79.7	22.6	20.3
+	—	..	..	..	..	..
*	*	*	100.0	100.0	*	*
38.0	29.6	-22.1	73.2	78.2	26.8	21.8
458.5	457.2	-0.3	83.7	84.8	16.3	15.2
473.9	560.2	18.2	91.9	91.5	8.1	8.5

# CHAPTER IV



## CHAPTER IV

### END-USE ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD TEXTILE GOODS

4.1 Although raw cotton consumption for production of household textile goods for the year 1963 formed only 13.6 per cent of total raw cotton consumption for production of all cotton textile goods, it recorded a sizable increase as volume of cotton consumption stepped up to 707 thousand bales in 1963 from 462 thousand bales in 1959 or in other words a rise by 53.0 per cent. In terms of production of cotton cloth meant for household end-uses, this increase, however, amounted to 42.4 per cent only, the production figure being 695 million metres and 488 million metres respectively for 1963 and 1959. The rayon and synthetic industry also recorded significant increase in its production of household end-use goods as its production moved up to 14 million metres in 1963 from a low level of 5 million metres in 1959 thereby registering nearly two-fold increase in production. The following table gives the detailed position in this regard :

**Table No 19**  
**TOTAL PRODUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR**  
**INDIAN HOME MARKET**

( million metres )

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rayon and Synthetics</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
1959	488	98.6	5	1.4	493	100.0
1963	695	98.0	14	2.0	709	100.0

From the above table it may be observed that the share of rayon and synthetic fabrics in the household end-use appears to be nominal being only 2 per cent for the year 1963 the latest year of the study. The smaller share rayon and synthetics in the household end-use market may perhaps be attributed to the fact that India being a tropical country, people prefer to use cotton bed sheets, chaddars, etc., because of the high absorptive and durable qualities of cotton. Detailed position as regards the production of fabrics and raw cotton consumption for various types of cloth meant for household use is given in the following paragraphs.

4.2 **Sheeting :** Sheeting occupies the first position amongst the household textile goods. As mentioned in the chapter for wearable varieties, it gathered

from trade sources that 25 per cent of 'long cloth' production is utilised for household end-uses in the form of sheetings, etc. Accordingly, the estimated production of sheeting for 1963 is 237 million metres consuming 163 thousand bales of raw cotton. Compared to 1959 position 1963 production recorded an increase by 12.8 per cent.

**4.3 Towelling cloth :** Amongst household textile goods this variety of cloth occupies the second position. During the year 1959 the production of towelling cloth amounted to 121 million metres requiring 158 thousand bales of cotton. During the year 1963 production of towelling cloth amounted to 151 million metres of cloth requiring 188 thousand bales of cotton. Thus it is seen that the production of the towelling cloth during the period of five years increased by 24.8 per cent. Corresponding cotton consumption also increased to the extent of about 19.0 per cent. It is also reported that now-a-days this sort is increasingly being used as a wearable item like sports-shirts, 'T' Shirts, etc. Major production of this variety of cloth comes from the Handloom sector. The decentralised sector of Powerloom also produces this sort. Although there is no precise information as to the actual quantum of production of this sort by the decentralised sectors of Powerloom and Handloom, cotton towelling cloth whether produced by mills, powerloom or handloom stands for 100 per cent for this end-use market.

**4.4 Tapestry, Furnishing, etc.:** During the year 1959 production of Tapestry and Furnishing cloth amounted to 25 million metres requiring 32 thousand bales of cotton. In the year 1963, cotton textile industry produced 133 million metres of this variety requiring 160 thousand bales of cotton. It may therefore be stated that during the period of five years this variety of cloth witnessed a phenomenal increase in production by more than four times. In fact, this variety of cloth recorded the highest increase in production ever achieved by any variety of cloth - wearable or non-wearable. This may perhaps be due to the fact that more and more people particularly in the urban and developing areas are decorating their houses with tapestry and furnishings so as to be in tune with changing times. Out of the total production, 94 per cent comes from the Handloom Sector and the remaining from the Mill sector. Unlike 'sheeting' and 'towelling cloth', this variety of cloth faces a certain amount of competition from rayon and synthetics, although it is not of much significance at present. In fact judging from the fast rate of increasing production of this variety of cotton cloth, it is felt that this variety may not have to face any serious competition in the immediate future from rayon and synthetics.

**4.5 Chaddars, Bed Sheets, etc.:** During the year 1959 production of this variety amounted to 90 million metres requiring 109 thousand bales of cotton.



During the year 1963 production of this variety amounted to 105 million metres requiring 129 thousand bales of cotton. Thus it is seen that the production of this variety increased by 16.6 per cent, while the corresponding cotton consumption increased by 18.3 per cent. About 31 per cent of the total production of this sort comes from the Mill sector while the balance of 69 per cent comes from the Handloom sector of the industry. Because of the tropical climate, comparatively cheaper price and durability, chaddars and bed sheets prepared out of cotton, may not face any competition from rayon and synthetics in the near future .

#### 4.6 Bed ticking cloth and Gadlapet :

This cloth is generally used for making bed cases. During the year 1959 production of this variety of cloth amounted to 28 million metres requiring 24 thousand bales of cotton. In the year 1963 production of this variety amounted to 21 million metres requiring 21 thousand bales of cotton. Thus it is seen that the production of this variety has actually declined over the period of five years. This sort is mainly produced by the Mill sector. It may perhaps be due to the fact that this particular variety is getting out of fashion since people now-a-days prefer to make their bedcases with a little better type of cloth especially dyed and striped long cloth. Anyway this end-use also is not likely to face any competition from rayon and synthetics in the near future.

#### 4.7 Mosquito netting cloth :

Mosquito netting cloth is produced by the mills for preparing mosquito netting. These nettings are of two forms. One is of 'square mesh' and the other is of 'round mesh'. Of the two, production of square mesh netting is more predominant. The Mill sector of the cotton textile industry is the sole producer of this variety of cloth. Production of this variety increased by 46 per cent during the period of five years. Corresponding cotton consumption also increased by about 60 per cent. At present this sort does not appear to face any competition from rayon and synthetic industry.

#### 4.8 Table cloth and Domestic :

This variety of cloth is produced only by a few mills and its production amounted to a very small fraction ( 2 million metres for 1963) of the total bed cloth production by all the mills in India. It has been ascertained from the trade sources that now-a-days this variety of cloth faces a good deal of competition

**TABLE NO. 20**  
**Consumption of raw Cotton by major end-uses**

END-USES	1959		1963	
	Cotton consumption in 1000 bales (of 180 kgs)	Percentage to total cotton consumption	Cotton consumption in 1000 bales (of 180 kgs)	Percentage to total cotton consumption
1. Sarees	984.9	23.9	949.5	19.1
2. Shirts, Bush-shirts	639.4	15.5	803.6	16.2
3. Dhoties	666.2	16.2	734.5	14.8
4. Blouses, Skirts	387.3	9.4	509.8	10.3
5. Coats, Pants, Suits	270.9	6.6	341.1	6.9
6. Lungies	211.8	5.1	271.2	5.5
7. Toweling cloth	157.8	3.8	188.0	3.8
8. Inner Garments for women	132.7	3.2	167.3	3.4
9. Sheetting (Bed linen)	130.9	3.2	162.5	3.3
10. Furnishing Fabrics	31.9	0.8	159.5	3.2
11. Chaddars, Bedsheets, etc.	108.6	2.6	128.6	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,722.4</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>4,415.6</b>	<b>89.0</b>
<b>Total identified cotton consumption</b>	<b>4,122.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,960.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

from the plastics industry. The exact magnitude of this competition could not be ascertained from trade and other knowledgeable sources. However, it is feared that this end-use market may be gradually captured by plastics and synthetics.

#### 4.9 Others.

Production of other household cotton textile goods of unspecified variety amounted to 27 million metres in the year 1963 which formed only 4% of the total cotton household textile goods. The corresponding raw cotton consumption for these unspecified cotton household goods was 35 thousand bales.

4.10 Table No. 20 gives a summary position showing raw cotton consumption by major end-uses (apparel and household) for the years 1959 and 1963. The eleven major end-uses as given in the table constitute nearly ninety per cent of the total raw cotton consumption by the industry. From the table it would appear that raw cotton consumption for the following seven major end-uses, namely (i) shirts and bush-shirts, (ii) blouses and skirts, (iii) coats and pants, etc. (iv) lungies, (v) inner garments, (vi) sheeting and (vii) furnishing fabrics has improved, both in absolute and relative terms. The study of this table also bring out an interesting observation that although end-uses like shirts, bush-shirts, blouses, and skirts are reported to be facing strong competition from the rayon and synthetics, it is gratifying to observe that cotton industry is making considerable efforts for its revival in these end-uses as well, as in evidenced from this table.



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## CHAPTER V

### END-USE ANALYSIS OF HOSIERY GOODS MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE GOODS AND COTTON GOODS FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES IN VARIOUS FORMS

**5.1 Hosiery goods:** No comprehensive statistics is available in regard to production of various hosiery goods. As such, it is very difficult to assess the role played by cotton in the overall market of this end-use. The trade sources have estimated that the production of cotton hosiery goods in the year 1959 amounted to about 13.6 million kgs and in the year 1963 to about 22.7 million kgs. The major items are (i) Banians (vests), (ii) Underwears, (iii) Socks and Stockings and (iv) T-Shirts, etc. Roughly, 10 to 15 per cent of hosiery goods are exported and the balance is utilised in the home market. It is estimated that raw cotton consumption for production of hosiery goods meant for the home market was 80 thousand bales in 1959 and 140 thousand bales in 1963, thereby recording an increased consumption by 75 per cent. It is gathered from the trade sources that cotton hosiery goods do not and are not likely to face any serious competition in the immediate future from the rayon and synthetics except perhaps in socks and stockings produced out of nylon and terylene which are greatly patronized by urban and affluent consumers because of better appearance and performance.

**5.2 Miscellaneous textile goods:** Under this category come textile goods like cotton waste blankets, carpets and durries, napkins, kerchiefs, etc. and also goods produced out of mixture of cotton and other fibres. It also includes textile goods such as sewing thread yarn. In this case also detailed statistical information is not available because of the diverse nature of the industry. However, it is ascertained from the trade sources that the production of these varieties has gone also up to a certain extent. Raw cotton consumption for the production of miscellaneous textile goods for the home market, according to a rough estimate, amounted to 60 thousand bales in the year 1959 and 70 thousand bales in the year 1963, thereby recording a rise by 16 per cent.

However, it is gathered from the trade and industry sources that the miscellaneous cotton textile goods do not and are not likely to face any competition from the man-made fibre miscellaneous textile goods in the near future.

### **5.3 Cotton goods used for industrial purposes in various forms:**

**5.3.1** There are a large number of industrial uses to which cotton is put in different forms. However, statistical information is available only in regard

to a very few items. They are, (i) Canvas, Duck and Filter cloth (ii) Flannelettes and (iii) Umbrella cloth and produced mainly by the Mill sector of the industry. Some cotton is also used for producing tyre cords, ropes, tapes, etc. It is estimated that in the year 1959 about 83 thousand bales of cotton were consumed for production of industrial goods and for the year 1963, the volume of raw cotton consumption went up to 130 thousand bales, thereby recording an increase by 56 per cent.

**5.3.2 Canvas, Duck and Filter cloth :** These sorts are produced mainly by the Mill sector of the industry. During the five year period its production increased by more than 115 per cent. Cotton consumption also increased from 32 thousand bales in 1959 to 78 thousand bales in 1963. With the increasing industrial activity it is expected that production of these sorts will increase to a great extent in coming years.

**5.3.3 Flannelettes :**

This fabric is used for polishing and cleaning machines, etc. in various industrial plants. During the five years, its production increased by 19 per cent. Cotton consumption for production of this sort increased from 25 thousand bales in 1959 to 33 thousand bales in 1963 or in other words by 32 per cent.

**5.3.4 Umbrella cloth :**

This sort is produced by Mill sector of the cotton textile industry for the umbrella making factories. During the five year period, production of this sort increased by 43 per cent. Cotton consumption for production of umbrella cloth increased from 2.6 thousand bales in 1959 to 4.3 thousand bales in 1963. At present this sort does not appear to face any significant competition from the rayon and synthetic fibre fabrics. However, it is reported that umbrellas made out of nylon and other synthetic fibres are also becoming more and more popular and in the future years it is feared that they might even offer a strong competition to umbrellas made out of cotton cloth. Further, raincoats made out of plastics etc., are also reported to be making fast inroads in the use of umbrellas.

**5.3.5 Tyre cord :**

Tyre cord is also one of the major items of industrial use for which cotton is utilised. It is estimated that about 17 thousand bales of cotton were consumed in the manufacture of tyre cord for the home market in the year 1959, while for the year 1963, the cotton consumption for this purpose amounted to about 23 thousand bales. It is estimated that the production of tyre cords runs to about

75 million lbs. (in gross weights including rubber etc.) for the 1963 and the share of cotton in this end-use market, it is gathered from knowledgeable sources, may not exceed 40 to 50 per cent. This magnitude of competition that cotton faces in this end-use market is, thus, quite evident.

#### **5.3.6. Ropes, Tapes, Webbing, etc.:**

Cotton consumption for production of ropes, tapes, etc. used in various industries amounts to a small figure of about 7 to 8 hundred bales of cotton. It is ascertained from the trade sources that in the overall market for this end-use, cotton's share is roughly around 60 to 70 per cent while the balance is accounted for by the man-made fibre.

5.3.7. Apart from the above mentioned industrial uses, cotton is also used for medical purposes such as surgical cotton and cotton for bandages. It also goes in the upholstery industry for making sofa settees cushion-chairs etc. It also goes into the manufacture of cotton beds, mattresses, padding, etc. Also mention may be made of various other small uses like cotton bags, belts, book-binding cloth, fishing nets etc. However, information about the precise quantum of cotton consumed for these purposes is not known.

5.4 In brief, cotton is the main and important supplier of goods for apparel, household and industrial fabrics for the Indian home market. Cotton does not face and is not likely to face any serious competition in the near future from rayon and synthetics for household and industrial end-use market. Whatever competition cotton faces from rayon and synthetics is in the domain of apparel goods and it is felt that the competition may accentuate in this area in the near future, particularly in men's apparel like shirts, bush shirts, pants suits, etc. and women's wear of sarees and other dress materials.

## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

#### GENERAL :

1. Cotton consumption in India for production of various goods meant for home market increased by about 21 per cent during the period 1959 to 1963.

2. Cotton consumption for the production of cloth meant for home market (including both wearables and household goods) increased by about 19.2 percent during 1959 to 1963. However, the total production of cotton cloth for the home market increased by only 16 per cent. The production of rayon and synthetic fabrics for home market increased by nearly 20 per cent during the same period.

#### WEARABLES :

3. Over the period under review, the production of wearable varieties of cotton fabrics meant for home market increased by 13.5 per cent while the corresponding raw cotton consumption increased by 15 per cent. This difference between rise in cotton consumption and cloth production is mainly due to the change in pattern of production. During the same period production of wearable varieties of rayon and synthetic fabrics meant for home market increased by about 18.2 per cent.

4. The share of rayon and synthetic fabrics in the total wearable textile market (including only cotton, rayon and synthetic fabrics) increased from 8.1 per cent in 1959 to 8.5 per cent in 1963 while the cotton's share registered a decline from 91.9 per cent to 91.5 per cent.

#### MEN'S WEARS :

5. Cotton consumption for the production of men's wears increased by nearly 20 per cent during the five year period under study. The total textile market (including only cotton, rayon and synthetic fabrics) for men's wears registered an increase of 21 per cent. Cotton fabrics production in this men's apparel market recorded an increase of only 17.9 per cent while the rayon and synthetic fabrics production increased by nearly six folds. Although cotton fabrics registered some quantitative increase as mentioned above their share in the total textile market for men's wear decreased from 99.5 per cent to 97.2 per cent. Correspondingly the share of rayon and synthetic fabrics increased from 0.5 per cent to 2.8 per cent.

6. The gain of rayon and synthetic fabrics over cotton fabrics in respect of men's apparel market was very prominent in the following apparel items viz., (i) shirts, bush shirts etc. recording an increase from 0.8 per cent to 5.4 per cent and (ii) coats, pants, suits etc., recording an increase from 1.4 per cent to 5.3 per cent in their relative share in the total market.

## **WOMEN'S WEARS :**

7. Cotton consumption for the production of women's wears increased by nearly 8.5 per cent over the five year period. The total textile market (including only cotton, rayon and synthetic fabrics) for women's wears registered an increase of 5.2 per cent. Cotton fabrics production in this women's apparel market recorded an increase of about 7.9 per cent while the rayon and synthetic fabrics production decreased by a fractional percentage. The share of rayon and synthetic fabrics in the women's apparel market thus suffered a loss from 16.3 per cent in 1959 to 15.2 per cent in 1963 and correspondingly the share of cotton fabrics increased from 83.7 per cent to 84.8 per cent.

8. The gain of cotton over rayon and synthetic fabrics was mainly observed in (i) sarees recording an increase in share from 86.9 per cent to 87.4 per cent and (ii) blouses, skirts, etc. recording an increase in share from 77.4 per cent to 79.7 per cent. From the trend of data it appears that the cotton in women's apparel market is trying to resist the competition from rayon and synthetics in an effective way and to a certain extent has revived its original position. However the situation needs to be watched further to come to any definite conclusion in this regard.

## **HOUSEHOLD GOODS :**

9. Cotton consumption for the production of household textile goods increased by about 53 per cent. The textile market (including only cotton, rayon and synthetic fabrics) for household goods registered an increase by nearly 41.8 per cent. Over the period of five years production of non-wearable varieties of cotton cloth used for household purposes increased by nearly 42.4 per cent while the corresponding raw cotton consumption increased by 63 per cent. The difference between the rise in cotton consumption and cloth production is due to a changing pattern of production towards heavier types of fabrics. During the same period production of household textile goods produced out of rayon and synthetic fibres meant for home market increased by nearly tow folds.

10. The increase in production of cotton cloth in respect of household textile goods was very prominent in the following items : sheeting by 12.8 per cent, towelling cloth by 24.8 per cent, chaddars and bed sheets by 16.6 per cent, mosquito netting by 46 per cent and tapestry and furnishing cloth by 400 per cent. Due to climatic conditions in India, household textile goods like sheeting, towelling cloth, chaddars, bed-sheets etc., practically do not face any competition. The tapestry and furnishing cloth are also not likely to face any serious competition in the immediate future from rayon and synthetics, viewed from the fast increasing production of this variety of cotton cloth.



**Hosiery Goods :**

11. Cotton consumption for the production of hosiery goods increased by about 75 per cent. Production of cotton hosiery goods during the period under study increased by nearly 67 per cent. Cotton hosiery goods are not likely to face any significant competition in the immediate future from the rayon and synthetic fabrics except perhaps for socks, stockings, etc., made out of man-made fabrics particularly synthetics.

**Miscellaneous Goods:**

12. Cotton consumption for production of miscellaneous items of textile goods also increased by 16 per cent during the period under review. Miscellaneous textile goods like blankets, carpets and durries are not likely to face any competition from rayon and synthetics.

**Industrial Goods :**

13. Cotton consumption for different industrial end-uses increased by nearly 56 per cent. This increase was mainly on account of increase in production of canvass, duck and filter cloth, flannelettes, umbrella cloth, tyre cord, ropes, tapes, webbings, etc.



## APPENDIX

### TECHNICAL NOTES

#### 1. Estimation procedure for cotton consumption.

##### 1.1 Conversion factors from cloth length to cloth weight for the Mill sector :

Cloth production data in length ( in metres ) is available from the official sources for each of the varieties of cloth produced viz., dhoties, sarees, etc. classified under separate categories like coarse-dhoties, medium B-dhoties, medium A-dhoties, fine-dhoties and superfine-dhoties, etc. etc. For calculation of conversion factors from cloth length to cloth weight, following technical data in respect of each variety of cloth is required :—

- ( i ) Length of the cloth,
- ( ii ) Width of the cloth,
- ( iii ) Reeds per inch of the cloth woven,
- ( iv ) picks per inch of the cloth woven and
- ( v ) Warp count and weft count of yarn.

Under each category of each variety of cloth numerous sorts are produced by the Mill industry. Therefore, in the first instance, efforts were made to collect information about the standard or common sorts usually produced by the mills. Technical data in regard to these standard or common sorts was collected from the official sources. From this set of data, representative sorts together with their construction particulars were selected in consultation with technical experts and other knowledgeable persons in the field. For each representative sort conversion factors from length to weight was then calculated as illustrated on page 33 for the sort " dhoti medium A variety ".

##### 1.2 Estimation of Waste Factor :

It is known that 100 lbs. of cotton by weight do not produce 100 lbs. of yarn. But some amount of cotton is lost in the process of spinning cotton into yarn. The waste factor depends mainly upon :

- ( i ) Quality of cotton,
- (i i) Staple length of cotton,
- (iii) The condition and types of machinery in the mill, and
- (i v) Whether yarn is carded or combed.

Combing adds to the loss factor substantially compared with the carding process. As such, it is necessary to know as to how much of yarn is combed of the total yarn produced. Taking into consideration all these factors and in consultation with technical experts, the waste percentages have been fixed for each category of cloth, viz., coarse, medium, fine and superfine counts. Similarly, waste percentages in the weaving preparatory section converting yarn to cloth have been found out and accounted for in the total waste factor for cotton to cloth. The following table gives the technical data in this regard.

TABLE NO. 21

Type of Cloth Produced	Per-centage of carded yarn in total	waste percentage of carded yarn	Per-centage of combed yarn in total	waste per-centage for combed yarn	Aver- age waste per-centage from cotton to yarn	Waste per-centage from yarn to cloth	Total waste percent- age
Coarse	100	18	...	...	18.00	5.00	23.00
medium 'B'	100	16	...	...	16.00	4.00	20.00
Medium 'A'	90	15	10	25	16.00	3.00	19.00
Fine	75	14	25	25	16.75	2.50	19.25
Superfine	40	13	60	25	20.20	2.00	22.20

With the help of both conversion factor and waste factor raw cotton consumption for each sort/variety of cotton fabric viz., coarse, medium, fine and superfine has been worked out as illustrated in the following example i. e. for medium A dhoti.

### Dhoties of medium 'A' variety :

#### Data

- (i) Length of the cloth : 39.4" (or 1 metre)
- (i i) Width of the cloth : 48"
- (iii) Reeds per inch : 52
- (i v) Picks per inch : 44
- (v) Average counts of  
warp and weft yarn : 30s
- (vi) Waste Percentage  
from yarn to cloth : 3%
- (vii) Waste percentage  
from cotton to yarn : 16%

#### Calculations:

- (viii) Area of cloth  $= 39.4 \times 48 = 1891.2$  sq. inches
- (ix) Length of yarn  
per sq. inch  $= 44 + 52 = 96$  inches
- (x) Length of yarn for  
1891.2 sq. inches  $= 1891.2 \times 96 = 181545.2$  inches
- (xi) Length of yarn  
of 1 lb. of 30s count  $= 30 \times 840 \times 36 = 907200$  inches
- (xii) Weight of cloth of  
one metre (39.4") of dhoti  $= \frac{181545.2}{907200} = 0.2001$  lbs.
- (xiii) Estimated weight of  
yarn consumed  $= 0.2001 \times \frac{100}{97} = 0.2063$  lbs.
- (xiv) Estimated weight of  
cotton consumed  $= 0.2063 \times \frac{100}{84} = 0.2456$  lbs.
- (xv) Estimated weight of  
of cotton  
consumed in kgs.  $= 0.2456 \times 0.4536$   
 $= 0.1116$  kgs.

In the first instance conversion and waste factors thus calculated for the year 1959 have been uniformly used for each variety of cloth produced for each of the years under study. This procedure was adopted mainly to avoid calculation of conversion factors for each variety for each of the five years under study which involved laborious computation. The variation in construction particulars for each sort of each variety during the five year period under study was assessed from a study of change in overall construction particulars and it was observed that the reed-pick construction per sq. inch upgraded from year to year as shown in the following table :

1960	—	2.4%
1961	—	5.5%
1962	—	8.8%
1963	—	121%

To the conversion factor already calculated for 1959 the above correction factor was also applied to convert cotton fabric from length to weight. Thus with the help of conversion factor waste factor and correction factor as detailed above, raw cotton consumption for each variety for each year was estimated.


As regards the fents (cut pieces) as their construction details were not available, the total fents were distributed on pro-rata basis to the various categories of cloth viz; coarse, medium, fine and superfine under each sort. Similarly, cloth shown under other packings was also apportioned on pro-rata basis to the different categories of civil packings available under coarse, medium, fine and superfine.

## **2. COTTON CONSUMPTION ESTIMATION PROCEDURE FOR HANDLOOM SECTOR :**

As stated in the main report, data from Handloom sector was not available in required details. The details about the sortwise production were available only from the co-operative fold of the Handloom sector which covers roughly about 45 per cent of the total number of handlooms in India. This data pertained to only some major sorts produced by the Handloom sector. Production figures of some more important sorts were also estimated based on the trade sources. For the purposes of this study, it was assumed that production outside the

co-operative fold also followed the same pattern of production as that of the co-operative fold.

The Handloom sector more or less follows a traditional pattern and as such it is hoped that it will not be wrong in assuming that the reed-pick construction particulars of the handloom cloth more or less remained static over all the years under study and that the conversion factors for the Mill sector can also be applied for the identical sorts from Handloom sector. As Handloom sector is reported to be using more and more finer yarn, official estimates for production of handloom cloth adopted since 1963 a higher conversion factor i. e. 5 yards to a lb. (4.5 yards to a lb for Mill sector). As this situation developed gradually from the year 1959, the mill conversion factor was upgraded by the following ratio for proper estimation of raw cotton consumption for the Handloom sector :



<u>Year</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
1959	0.1/4.5
1960	0.2/4.5
1961	0.3/4.5
1962	0.4/4.5
1963	0.5/4.5

Based on both the conversion factor and the above mentioned ratio, the cotton consumption for different sorts was estimated for the Handloom sector.

### **3. COTTON CONSUMPTION ESTIMATION PROCEDURE FOR POWERLOOM SECTOR :**

For the purpose of estimating cotton consumption, sortwise conversion factor calculated for mill sector were corrected by the ratio of the estimated average count of yarn consumed by the Powerloom sector to the average count of mill sector.

**TABLE No. I**  
**END-USE-WISE PRODUCTION OF COTTON CLOTH FOR**  
**DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND**  
**ESTIMATED COTTON CONSUMPTION THEREFOR-1959**

END-USE	Production ( million meters )	Cotton Consumption (in thousand bales)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5878</b>	<b>4122.7</b>
<b>MEN'S WEAR, TOTAL</b>	<b>2992</b>	<b>1992.6</b>
1. DHOTIES	1048	666.3
2. LUNGIES	212	211.8
3. SHIRTS, BUSH SHIRTS, ETC.	1182	639.4
(a) Shirting	332	162.3
(b) Poplin	184	82.5
(c) Sucies	208	96.6
(d) Long cloth	418	261.9
(e) Mulls	40	36.1
4. COATS, PANTS and SUITS	275	270.9
(a) Drills, Jeans, etc.	137	149.5
(b) Coating, Tussores, etc.	136	120.5
(c) Madapalam	2	0.9
5. ANGAVASTRAM	28	14.6
6. OTHER WEARS	247	189.6
<b>WOMEN'S WEAR, TOTAL</b>	<b>2353</b>	<b>1607.9</b>
1. SAREES	1200	984.9
(a) Sarees	836	660.5
(b) Voiles	364	324.4

Note:- This table has been prepared from table No. (III),  
by regrouping the different sorts of fabrics  
into broad end-use groups.

END-USE	Production ( million metres )	Cotton Consumption (in thousand bales)
2. BLOUSES, SKIRTS, ETC.	826	387.3
(a) Prints and Chintz	623	293.1
(b) Poplin	177	80.7
(c) Leno Cloth	5	5.3
(d) Cambrics and Lawns, etc. etc.	21	8.2
3. DUPATTAS	7	3.1
4. INNER GARMENTS	216	132.7
(a) Long Cloth	209	131.0
(b) Poplin	7	1.7
5. OTHER WEARS	104	99.9
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, TOTAL	488	462.4
1. SHEETING	209	130.9
2. TOWELLING CLOTH	121	157.8
3. FURNISHING FABRICS	25	31.9
4. CHADDARS, BEDSHEETS, ETC.	90	108.6
5. BEDTICKING CLOTH, ETC.	28	23.5
6. MOSQUITO NETTING	13	7.1
7. TABLE CLOTH AND DOMESTICS	2	2.6
INDUSTRIAL GOODS	45	59.8



**TABLE No. II**  
**END-USE-WISE PRODUCTION OF COTTON CLOTH FOR**  
**DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND**  
**ESTIMATED COTTON CONSUMPTION THEREFOR 1963**

END-USE	Production ( million meters )	Cotton Consumption (in thousand bales)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6838</b>	<b>4960.3</b>
<b>MEN'S WEAR, TOTAL</b>	<b>3528</b>	<b>2393.0</b>
1. DHOTIES	1217	734.5
2. LUNGIES	278	271.2
3. SHIRTS, BUSH SHIRTS, ETC. 1425		803.6
(a) Shirting	441	210.5
(b) Poplin	240	121.4
(c) Sucies	237	119.9
(d) Long cloth	471	325.0
(e) Mulls etc. etc.	36	26.8
4. COATS, PANTS and SUITS 319		341.1
(a) Drills, Jeans, etc.	174	209.2
(b) Coating, Tussorees, etc.	143	130.0
(c) Madapalam etc. etc.	2	1.9
5. ANGAVASTRAM	37	20.8
6. OTHER WEARS	252	221.8
<b>WOMEN'S WEAR, TOTAL</b>	<b>2541</b>	<b>1744.9</b>
1. SAREES	1193	949.5
(a) Sarees	873	708.0
(b) Voiles etc. etc.	320	241.5

**Note:-** This table has been prepared from table No. (iv), by regrouping the different sorts of fabrics into broad end-use groups.

END-USE	Production (million metres)	Cotton consumption (in thousand bales)
2. Blouses, Skirts, Etc.	991	509.8
(a) Prints and Chintz	704	365.1
(b) Poplin	236	116.5
(c) Leno Cloth	8	11.0
(d) Cambrics and Lawns etc.	43	17.2
3. Dupattas	6	3.4
4. Inner Garments	245	167.3
(a) Long cloth	235	162.5
(b) Poplin	10	4.8
5. Other Wears	106	114.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD GOODS, TOTAL</b>	695	707.4
1. Sheeting	237	162.5
2. Towelling Cloth	151	188.0
3. Furnishing Fabrics	133	159.5
4. Chaddars, Bedsheets, Etc.	105	128.6
5. Bedticking Cloth, Etc.	21	20.8
6. Mosquito Netting	19	11.4
7. Table Cloth and Domestics	2	1.9
8. Others	27	34.7
<b>INDUSTRIAL GOODS : These end uses are from organised industry.</b>	74	115.0

**Note :** Enduse-wise raw cotton consumption and production data have been calculated only for two end years i.e. for 1959 and 1963 to study the change over the five year period. As there has not been any significant change from year to year in the end-use data for cotton, similar tables have not been prepared for other intermediary years which however can easily be built up following same grouping pattern from the basic statistics given in the subsequent table.

**TABLE (iii)**

**Varietywise Production of Cotton cloth  
for Domestic Consumption**

**AND**

**Estimated cotton Consumption Therefor—**

**1959**

**(In Thousands) —**

Variety of cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,878,124</b>	<b>4,122.7</b>
Mill	3,813,124	2,632.3
Powerloom	649,392	286.3
Handloom	1,415,608	1,204.1
<b>*Wearables, Total</b>	<b>5,553,640</b>	<b>3,731.4</b>
Mill	3,676,685	2,481.0
Powerloom	649,392	286.3
Handloom	1,227,563	964.1
<b>1. Dhoties, Total</b>	<b>1,048,090</b>	<b>666.3</b>
Mill	416,506	306.0
Powerloom	323,462	129.0
Handloom	308,122	231.3
<b>2. Lungies, Total</b>	<b>212,341</b>	<b>211.8</b>
Mill	—	—
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	212,341	211.8
<b>3. Sarees, Total</b>	<b>836,182</b>	<b>660.5</b>
Mill	430,547	345.7
Powerloom	46,821	20.4
Handloom	358,814	294.4

**\*Note:** Some varieties although classified under "wearable" in the official statistics, have been identified having household end-use also. Due account of this has been taken in the end-use analysis.

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
4. Dupattas, Uparna, Khes, Chola, Total	6,705	3.1
Mill	6,705	3.1
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	—	—
5. Mulls, Voils and Dorias, Total	404,034	360.5
Mill	241,676	264.2
Powerloom	162,358	96.3
Handloom	—	—
6. Poplin, Crepes, Twills, Haircord, Total	367,667	164.9
Mill	367,667	164.9
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	—	—
7 *Longcloth, Sheeting, Total	836,477	523.8
Mill	771,538	500.9
Powerloom	64,939	22.9
Handloom	—	—
8. Leopard Cloth and Markins, Total	116,129	67.8
Mill	116,129	67.8
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	—	—
9. Shirting, Total	332,029	162.3
Mill	201,166	102.1
Powerloom	31,885	8.8
Handloom	98,978	51.4
10. Sucies, Total	208,201	96.6
Mill	208,201	96.6
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	—	—

\*Stands for both wearable and household enduses. Due account of this has been taken in the end-use analysis.

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( bales )
11: Madapalam, Cambrics, Lawns, Total		23,321	9.1
	Mill	23,321	9.1
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
12. Prints and Chintz, Total		622,813	293.1
	Mill	509,564	240.9
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	113,249	52.3
13. Coatings, Tussors, Corduroy, Bedford Corduroy, Total		136,309	120.5
	Mill	111,463	102.4
	Powerloom	11,819	5.9
	Handloom	13,027	12.2
14. Drills, Jeans, Satin Drills and Gaberdine, Total		136,560	149.5
	Mill	136,560	149.5
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
15. Leno Cloth, Total		4,825	5.3
	Mill	4,825	5.3
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
16. Mazri Cloth, Total		26,621	21.8
	Mill	26,621	21.8
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
17. Angavastram, Total		28,312	14.6
	Mill	—	—
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	28,312	14.6

(in thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
18. Other wearables, Total		207,034	199.9
	Mill	104,196	100.7
	Powerloom	8,118	3.0
	Handloom	94,720	96.2
*Non-Wearables, Total		324,484	391.3
	Mill	136,439	151.3
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	188,045	240.0
19. Mosquito Netting, Total (Round Mesh)		2,671	1.3
	Mill	2,671	1.3
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
20. Mosquito Netting, Total (Square Mesh)		10,498	5.8
	Mill	10,498	5.8
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
21. Canvas, Duck AND Filter cloth, Total		18,907	32.0
	Mill	18,907	32.0
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
22. Flanelettes/Lintcloth, Polishing cloth, Total		20,628	25.2
	Mill	20,628	25.2
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—

\* Stands for both Household and Industrial end-uses. Due account of this has been taken in the end-use analysis.

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
23. Umbrella Cloth, Total	5,399	2.6
Mill	5,399	2.6
Powerloom	..	—
Handloom	...	—
24. Table Cloth and Domestics, Total	2,385	2.6
Mill	2,385	2.6
Powerloom	...	—
Handloom	...	—
25. Tapestry and Furnishing Fabrics and Curtain Cloth, Total	25,252	31.9
Mill	4,437	5.5
Powerloom	..	—
Handloom	20,815	26.4
26. Bed Ticking Cloth Gadlapat, Total	27,609	23.5
Mill	27,609	23.5
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	—	—
27. Chaddars, Bedsheets, Bed Covers, Charsa, Counterpanes, Total	90,221	108.6
Mill	37,687	44.8
Powerloom	...	—
Handloom	52,534	63.8
28. Towelling Cloth, Total	120,914	157.8
Mill	6,218	8.0
Powerloom	...	—
Handloom	114,696	149.8
29. Non-Wearables, Total Others,	...	—
Mill	...	—
Powerloom	..	—
Handloom	..	—

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
5. Mulls, Voiles and Dorias, Total		355,878	268.3
	Mill	100,658	119.7
	Powerloom	255,200	148.6
	Handloom	—	—
6. Poplin, Crepes, Twills and Haircord, Total		486,386	242.7
	Mill	486,386	242.7
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
7. *Longcloth, Total		943,353	650.0
	Mill	841,267	613.6
	Powerloom	102,088	36.4
	Handloom	—	—
8. Leopard Cloth and Markins, Total		103,010	67.8
	Mill	103,010	67.8
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
9. Shirting, Total		440,697	210.5
	Mill	265,124	139.0
	Powerloom	50,125	12.8
	Handloom	125,448	58.7
10. Sucies, Total		237,336	119.9
	Mill	237,336	119.9
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
11. Madapalam, Cambrics and Lawns, Total		45,398	19.1
	Mill	45,398	19.1
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—

\*Stands for both wearable and household end-uses. Due account of this has been taken in the end-use analysis.



( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
12. Prints and Chintz, Total		704,165	365.1
	Mill	555,915	290.8
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	148,250	74.3
13. Coatings, Tussores, Corduroy and Bedford Corduroy, Total		143,316	130.0
	Mill	107,874	106.3
	Powerloom	18,580	8.9
	Handloom	16,862	14.8
14. Drills, Jeans, Satin Drill and Gaberdine, Total,		174,123	209.2
	Mill	174,123	209.2
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
15. Leno Cloth, Total		8,454	11.0
	Mill	8,454	11.0
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
16. Mazri Cloth, Total		42,603	39.2
	Mill	42,603	39.2
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
17. Angavastram, Total		37,062	20.8
	Mill	—	—
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	37,062	20.8
18. Others, Total		210,626	229.7
	Mill	153,303	173.4
	Powerloom	12,761	4.4
	Handloom	44,562	51.9

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( bales )
<b>NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>	<b>531,505</b>	<b>659.9</b>
Mill	194,815	252.4
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	336,690	407.5
<b>19. Mosquito Netting,     (Round Mesh), Total</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Mill	3,922	2.2
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	—	—
<b>20. Mosquito Netting,     (Square Mesh) Total</b>	<b>15,207</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Mill	15,207	9.2
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	—	—
<b>21. Canvas, Duck and     Filter Cloth, Total</b>	<b>40,655</b>	<b>77.5</b>
Mill	40,655	77.5
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	—	—
<b>22. Flanelettes, Lintcloth     Polishing Cloth, Total</b>	<b>25,119</b>	<b>33.2</b>
Mill	25,119	33.2
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	—	—
<b>23. Umbrella Cloth, Total</b>	<b>7,714</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Mill	7,714	4.3
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	—	—
<b>24. Table Cloth and     Domestic, Total</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Mill	2,206	1.9
Powerloom	—	—
Handloom	—	—

**Note:-** \*Stands for both household and industrial enduses. Due account of this has been taken in the end-use analysis.

(In thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
25. Tapestry and Furnishing Fabrics and Curtain Cloth, Total		132,848	159.5
	Mill	8,326	11.1
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	124,522	148.4
26. Bed Ticking Cloth, Gadlapet, Total		21,486	20.8
	Mill	21,486	20.8
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—
27. Chaddars, Bedsheets, Bed Covers, Charsa, Counterpanes, Total		104,500	128.6
	Mill	33,345	44.3
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	71,155	84.3
28. Towelling Cloth, Total		150,530	188.0
	Mill	9,517	13.2
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	141,013	174.8
29. Others, Total		27,318	34.7
	Mill	27,318	34.7
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—

**TABLE (v)**  
**Categorywise Production of Cotton cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated cotton Consumption Therefor—**  
**Mill Sector 1959**

(In Thousands)

Category of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,604,870	3325.4
( C )	3,813,124	2632.3
( E )	791,746	693.1
Coarse, Total	822,123	940.2
( C )	573,213	649.3
( E )	248,910	290.9
Medium B, Total	1,626,630	1172.6
( C )	1,200,861	854.5
( E )	425,769	318.1
Medium A, Total	1,682,384	990.9
( C )	1,604,269	928.2
( E )	78,115	62.7
Fine, Total	218,986	101.9
( C )	214,403	99.1
( E )	4,583	2.8
Superfine, Total	254,747	119.8
( C )	220,378	101.2
( E )	34,369	18.6
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>	4,382,698	3085.8
( C )	3,676,685	2481.0
( E )	706,013	604.8
Coarse, Total	708,670	783.9
( C )	495,083	540.8
( E )	213,587	243.1

**Note :-** ( C ) - Civil Packings.  
( E ) - Export Packings.

( in thousands )		
Category of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
Medium B, Total	1,530,310	1095.8
( C )	1,152,601	816.4
( E )	377,709	279.4
Medium A, Total	1,670,728	984.7
( C )	1,594,907	923.8
( E )	75,821	60.9
Fine, Total	218,496	101.7
( C )	213,969	98.9
( E )	4,527	2.8
Superfine, Total	254,494	119.7
( C )	220,125	101.1
( E )	34,369	18.6
NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL	222,172	239.6
( C )	136,439	151.3
( E )	85,733	88.3
Coarse, Total	113,453	156.3
( C )	78,130	108.5
( E )	35,323	47.8
Medium B, Total	96,320	76.8
( C )	48,260	38.1
( E )	48,060	38.7
Medium A, Total	11,656	6.2
( C )	9,363	4.4
( E )	2,294	1.8
Fine, Total	490	0.2
( C )	434	0.2
( E )	56	Neg.
Superfine, Total	253	0.1
( C )	253	0.1
( E )	—	—

**TABLE (VI)**  
**Varietywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated cotton Consumption Therefor—**  
**Mill Sector 1959**

(In Thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
<b>TOTAL</b>		4,604,870	598,580
	(C)	3,813,124	473,828
	(E)	791,746	124,752
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>		4,382,698	555,446
	(C)	3,676,685	446,582
	(E)	706,013	108,864
<b>1. DHOTIES, TOTAL</b>		423,935	55,918
	(C)	416,506	55,074
	(E)	7,429	844
<b>Coarse</b>		64,137	12,334
	(E)	179	34
<b>Medium B</b>		127,564	20,270
	(E)	2,225	358
<b>Medium A</b>		160,505	17,912
	(E)	2,613	292
<b>Fine</b>		12,816	1,165
	(E)	105	10
<b>Superfine</b>		51,484	3,393
	(E)	2,277	150
<b>2. SAREES, TOTAL</b>		432,191	62,411
	(C)	430,547	62,224
	(E)	1,644	187
<b>Coarse</b>		41,983	8,745
	(E)	7	1

**Note :-** ( C ) - Civil Packings.  
(E) - Export Packings.

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Medium B	(C)	153,377	26,396
	(E)	120	21
Medium A	(C)	197,219	23,844
	(E)	1,058	128
Fine	(C)	19,479	1,919
	(E)	175	17
Superfine	(C)	18,489	1,320
	(E)	284	20
3. DUPPATTAS, UPARNA, KHES, CHOLA, TOTAL		7,107	579
	(C)	6,705	557
	(E)	402	22
Coarse	(C)	1,940	218
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	1,596	148
	(E)	—	—
Medium A	(C)	2,466	161
	(E)	260	17
Fine	(C)	204	11
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	499	19
	(E)	142	5
4. MULLS, VOILS, DORIAS, TOTAL		301,336	59,265
	(C)	241,676	47,555
	(E)	59,660	11,710
Coarse	(C)	91	26
	(E)	7	2
Medium B	(C)	16,975	4,045
	(E)	11,224	2,675
Medium A	(C)	144,339	32,216
	(E)	28,145	6,282

( In thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption} ( Kgs. )
Fine	(C)	13,763	2,502
	(E)	1,553	282
Superfine	(C)	66,508	8,766
	(E)	18,731	2,469
5. POPLIN, CREPES, TWILLS, HAIRCORD, TOTAL		390,042	32,197
	(C)	367,667	29,687
	(E)	22,375	2,510
Coarse	(C)	1,044	149
	(E)	5,993	857
Medium B	(C)	36,497	3,850
	(E)	13,663	1,441
Medium A	(C)	252,554	20,507
	(E)	2,137	174
Fine	(C)	72,603	4,922
	(E)	536	36
Superfine	(C)	4,969	259
	(E)	48	2
6. LONGCLOTH, SHEETING, TOTAL		1,194,418	154,911
	(C)	771,538	90,156
	(E)	422,880	64,755
Coarse	(C)	131,177	25,921
	(E)	124,562	26,133
Medium B	(C)	378,255	40,776
	(E)	267,751	35,565
Medium A	(C)	257,717	23,143
	(E)	30,438	3,048
Fine	(C)	3,758	279
	(E)	129	9
Superfine	(C)	631	37
	(E)	—	—



(In thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
7. LEOPARD CLOTH and MARKINS, TOTAL		147,155	15,525
	(C)	116,129	12,197
	(E)	31,026	3,328
Coarse	(C)	7,638	1,132
	(E)	2,668	395
Medium B	(C)	90,864	9,559
	(E)	25,872	2,722
Medium A	(C)	17,531	1,493
	(E)	2,426	207
Fine	(C)	93	7
	(E)	60	4
Superfine	(C)	3	Neg
	(E)	—	—
8. SHIRTINGS, TOTAL		218,741	20,223
	(C)	201,166	18,386
	(E)	17,575	1,837
Coarse	(C)	10,815	1,548
	(E)	1,444	207
Medium B	(C)	66,356	7,001
	(E)	13,415	1,415
Medium A	(C)	107,619	8,739
	(E)	2,315	188
Fine	(C)	15,660	1,060
	(E)	401	27
Supperfine	(C)	716	38
	(E)	—	—
9. SUCIES, TOTAL		213,530	17,920
	(C)	203,201	17,391
	(E)	5,329	529
Coarse	(C)	1,504	215
	(E)	420	60

(in thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Medium B	(C)	34,153	3,603
	(E)	3,219	340
Medium A	(C)	141,219	11,457
	(E)	1,112	90
Fine	(C)	30,294	2,051
	(E)	578	39
Superfine	(C)	1,031	55
	(E)	—	—
10. MADAPALAM, CAMBRICS, LAWNS, TOTAL		23,826	1,667
	(C)	23,321	1,635
	(E)	505	32
Coarse	(C)	37	6
	(E)	3	—
Medium B	(C)	12	2
	(E)	—	—
Medium A	(C)	696	68
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	7,777	633
	(E)	28	2
Superfine	(C)	14,799	926
	(E)	474	30
11. PRINTS and CHINTZ, TOTAL		537,826	45,613
	(C)	509,564	43,362
	(E)	28,262	2,251
Coarse	(C)	5,400	773
	(E)	848	121
Medium B	(C)	144,476	15,242
	(E)	10,465	1,104
Medium A	(C)	282,007	22,899
	(E)	3,883	315
Fine	(C)	20,143	1,364
	(E)	804	54
Superfine	(C)	57,538	3,084
	(E)	12,262	657

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
12. COATINGS, TUSSORES, CORDUROY and BEDFORD CORDUROY, TOTAL		127,208	21,136
	(C)	111,463	18,425
	(E)	15,745	2,711
Coarse	(C)	38,749	8,087
	(E)	5,094	1,063
Medium B	(C)	50,716	7,952
	(E)	10,158	1,593
Medium A	(C)	11,696	1,344
	(E)	376	43
Fine	(C)	9,920	1,014
	(E)	117	12
Superfine	(C)	382	28
	(E)	—	—
13. DRILLS, JEANS, SATIN DRILL and GABERDINE, TOTAL		204,632	40,612
	(C)	136,560	26,905
	(E)	68,072	13,707
Coarse	(C)	112,504	23,480
	(E)	58,558	12,221
Medium B	(C)	17,228	2,701
	(E)	9,380	1,471
Medium A	(C)	2,176	250
	(E)	101	12
Fine	(C)	4,621	472
	(E)	33	3
Superfine	(C)	31	2
	(E)	—	—

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
14. LENO CLOTH, TOTAL		5,644	1,145
	(C)	4,825	966
	(E)	819	179
Coarse	(C)	115	33
	(E)	140	40
Medium B	(C)	144	34
	(E)	—	..
Medium A	(C)	2,505	559
	(E)	547	122
Fine	(C)	1,356	247
	(E)	8	1
Superfind	(C)	705	93
	(E)	124	16
15. MAZRI CLOTH, TOTAL		30,541	4,504
	(C)	26,621	3,932
	(E)	3,920	572
Coarse	(C)	26,364	3,907
	(E)	3,720	551
Medium B	(C)	184	19
	(E)	200	21
Medium A	(C)	72	6
	(E)	—	—
Fiue	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	1	Neg
	(E)	—	—
16. DOSUTI, DEDSUTI and OTHER WEARABLES, TOTAL		124,566	21,820
	(C)	104,196	18,130
	(E)	20,370	3,690
Coarse	(C)	51,585	10,766
	(E)	9,944	2,075

( in thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Medium B	(C)	34,204	5,363
	(E)	9,987	1,566
Medium A	(C)	14,586	1,676
	(E)	410	47
Fine	(C)	1,482	151
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	2,339	174
	(E)	29	2
NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL		222,172	43,134
	(C)	136,439	27,246
	(E)	85,733	15,888
17. MOSQUITO NETTING, (Round Mesh), TOTAL		2,913	257
	(C)	2,671	236
	(E)	242	12
Coarse	(C)	7	1
	(E)	7	1
Medium B	(C)	571	60
	(E)	42	4
Medium A	(C)	1,781	152
	(E)	147	13
Fine	(C)	312	23
	(E)	46	3
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
18. MOSQUITO NETTING, (Square Mesh), TOTAL		15,608	1,560
	(C)	10,498	1,046
	(E)	5,110	514

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Coarse	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	7,579	797
	(E)	3,928	413
Medium A	(C)	2,905	248
	(E)	1,172	100
Fine	(C)	13	1
	(E)	10	1
Superfine	(C)	1	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
19. CANVAS, DUCK and FILTER CLOTH, TOTAL		25,059	7,572
	(C)	18,907	5,767
	(E)	6,152	1,805
Coarse	(C)	15,914	4,933
	(E)	3,621	1,123
Medium B	(C)	2,945	822
	(E)	1,763	492
Medium A	(C)	43	11
	(E)	768	190
Fine	(C)	4	1
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	1	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
20. FLANELETTES, LINT CLOTH, POLISHING CLOTH, TOTAL		33,370	7,015
	(C)	20,628	4,540
	(E)	12,742	2,475
Coarse	(C)	19,924	4,429
	(E)	7,191	1,599

(In thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Medium B	(C)	699	110
	(E)	5,551	876
Medium A	(C)	5	1
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
21. UMBRELLA CLOTH, TOTAL		5,572	490
	(C)	5,399	470
	(E)	173	20
Coarse	(C)	3	1
	(E)	73	10
Medium B	(C)	1,301	137
	(E)	86	9
Medium A	(C)	4,054	329
	(E)	14	1
Fine	(C)	41	3
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
22. TABLE CLOTH and DOMESTICS, TOTAL		10,306	1,894
	(C)	2,385	469
	(E)	7,921	1,425
Coarse	(C)	1,392	335
	(E)	3,111	748
Medium B	(C)	868	122
	(E)	4,804	676
Medium A	(C)	79	8
	(E)	6	1
Fine	(C)	42	4
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	4	Neg.
	(E)	—	—

(in thousands)

Variety of cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
<b>23. TAPESTRY, FURNISHING FABRICS and CURTAIN CLOTH, TOTAL</b>	18,845	4,249
(C)	4,437	993
(E)	14,408	3,256
Coarse	(C)	896
(E)	12,327	2,963
Medium B	(C)	92
(E)	2,081	293
Medium A	(C)	4
(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	1
(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	Neg.
(E)	—	—
<b>24. BED TICKING CLOTH and GADLAPET, TOTAL</b>	53,150	8,104
(C)	27,609	4,236
(E)	25,541	3,868
Coarse	(C)	852
(E)	2,785	670
Medium B	(C)	3,381
(E)	22,688	3,192
Medium A	(C)	3
(E)	68	6
Fine	(C)	—
(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—
(E)	—	—
<b>25. CHADDARS, BED SHEETS BED COVERS, CHARSA and COUNTERPANES, TOTAL</b>	46,452	9,543
(C)	37,687	8,058
(E)	8,765	1,485



(In thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Coarse	(C)	27,827	6,690
	(E)	2,576	619
Medium B	(C)	9,442	1,328
	(E)	6,085	856
Medium A	(C)	417	40
	(E)	104	10
Fine	(C)	1	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
26. TOWELLING CLOTH, TOTAL		10,897	2,450
	(C)	6,218	1,431
	(E)	4,679	1,019
Coarse	(C)	5,791	1,392
	(E)	3,632	873
Medium B	(C)	169	24
	(E)	1,032	145
Medium A	(C)	5	1
	(E)	15	1
Fine	(C)	7	1
	(E)	—	—
Supperfine	(C)	246	13
	(E)	—	—

**TABLE VII**  
**Categorywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated cotton Consumption Therefor-**  
**Mill Sector 1960**

(In Thousands)

Category of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,642,468	3277.6
(C)	3,936,932	2679.7
(E)	685,536	597.9
<b>Coarse, Total</b>	643,590	756.3
(C)	446,012	520.0
(E)	197,578	236.3
<b>Medium B, Total</b>	1,614,054	1194.2
(C)	1,259,995	925.1
(E)	354,059	269.1
<b>Medium A, Total</b>	1,930,987	1115.6
(C)	1,831,735	1044.2
(E)	99,252	71.4
<b>Fine, Total</b>	200,983	91.3
(C)	194,423	87.2
(E)	6,560	4.1
<b>Superfine, Total</b>	252,854	120.2
(C)	224,767	103.2
(E)	28,087	17.0
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>	4,451,113	3067.0
(C)	3,843,909	2553.4
(E)	607,204	513.6
<b>Coarse, Total</b>	547,625	619.3
(C)	386,123	432.4
(E)	161,502	186.9

**Note :-** (C) - Civil Packings.  
(E) - Export Packings.

( In thousands )

Category of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
Medium B, Total		1,534,499	1128.5
	(C)	1,220,474	892.8
	(E)	314,025	235.7
Medium A, Total		1,916,475	1108.2
	(C)	1,819,173	1038.2
	(E)	97,302	70.0
Fine, Total		199,783	90.9
	(C)	193,495	86.9
	(E)	6,288	4.0
Superfine, Total		252,731	120.1
	(C)	224,644	103.1
	(E)	28,087	17.0
NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL		191,355	210.6
	(C)	113,023	126.3
	(E)	78,332	84.3
Coarse, Total		95,965	136.9
	(C)	59,889	87.5
	(E)	36,076	49.4
Medium B, Total		79,555	65.7
	(C)	39,521	32.3
	(E)	40,034	33.4
Medium A, Total		14,512	7.4
	(C)	12,562	6.0
	(E)	1,950	1.4
Fine, Total		1,200	0.5
	(C)	928	0.4
	(E)	272	0.1
Superfine, Total		123	0.1
	(C)	123	0.1
	(E)	—	—

**TABLE VIII**  
**Varietywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated Cotton Consumption Therefor**  
**Mill Sector-1960**

			(In thousands)
Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
<b>TOTA.</b>		4,642,468	576,146
	(C)	3,956,932	471,053
	(E)	685,536	105,093
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>		4,451,113	539,124
	(C)	3,843,909	448,845
	(E)	607,204	90,279
<b>1. DHOTIES, TOTAL</b>		403,753	51,830
	(C)	398,999	51,324
	(E)	4,754	506
Coarse	(C)	38,601	7,423
	(E)	140	27
Medium B	(C)	132,411	21,040
	(E)	987	157
Medium A	(C)	168,550	18,810
	(E)	1,790	200
Fine	(C)	5,370	488
	(E)	32	3
Superfine	(C)	54,067	3,563
	(E)	1,805	119
<b>2. SAREES, TOTAL</b>		488,027	70,917
	(C)	486,745	70,772
	(E)	1,282	145
Coarse	(C)	30,709	6,397
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	200,660	34,534
	(E)	125	22

**Note:-** (C) - Civil Packings  
(E) - Export packings

(in thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Medium A	(C)	228,457	27,621
	(E)	759	92
Fine	(C)	11,006	1,084
	(E)	77	8
Superfine	(C)	15,913	1,136
	(E)	321	23
<b>3. DUPATTAS, UPARANAS, KHES &amp; CHOLA TOTAL</b>		8,696	685
	(C)	7,827	643
	(E)	869	42
Coarse	(C)	2,229	250
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	1,633	151
	(E)	166	15
Medium A	(C)	3,270	213
	(E)	2	—
Fine	(C)	148	8
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	547	21
	(E)	701	27
<b>4. MULLS, VOILES &amp; DORIAS, TOTAL</b>		239,889	46,122
	(C)	192,145	37,208
	(E)	47,744	8,914
Coarse	(C)	31	9
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	11,197	2,668
	(E)	4,425	1,054
Medium A	(C)	113,243	25,276
	(E)	22,306	4,979
Fine	(C)	6,697	1,218
	(E)	2,240	407
Superfine	(C)	60,977	8,037
	(E)	18,773	2,474

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
<b>5. POPLIN CREPES, TWILLS &amp; HAIR CORDS, TOTAL</b>		473,741	38,847
	(C)	444,306	35,759
	(E)	29,435	3,088
Coarse	(C)	1,644	235
	(E)	4,835	691
Medium B	(C)	36,866	3,889
	(E)	17,603	1,857
Medium A	(C)	315,705	25,635
	(E)	5,247	426
Fine	(C)	83,127	5,636
	(E)	1,457	99
Superfine	(C)	6,964	364
	(E)	293	15
<b>6. L NG CLOTH, SHEETING, TOT</b>		1,23 ,610	150,567
	(C)	869,970	96,863
	(E)	367,640	53,704
Coarse	(C)	100,490	19,857
	(E)	86,915	17,898
Medium B	(C)	443,463	47,805
	(E)	224,077	30,148
Medium A	(C)	321,581	28,878
	(E)	56,419	5,642
Fine	(C)	4,013	298
	(E)	229	16
Superfine	(C)	423	25
	(E)	—	—
<b>7. LEOPARD CLOTH &amp; MARKINGS, TOTAL</b>		143,403	14,908
	(C)	115,069	11,982
	(E)	28,334	2,926

(in thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Coarse	(C)	8,045	1,192
	(E)	302	45
Medium B	(C)	83,315	8,765
	(E)	24,766	2,605
Medium A	(C)	23,614	2,019
	(E)	3,027	259
Fine	(C)	88	6
	(E)	239	17
Superfine	(C)	7	—
	(E)	—	—
8. SHIRTINGS TOTAL		220,018	19,654
	(C)	206,957	18,286
	(E)	13,061	1,368
Coarse	(C)	8,325	1,191
	(E)	1,196	171
Medium B	(C)	49,817	5,256
	(E)	9,666	1,020
Medium A	(C)	131,856	10,707
	(E)	2,135	173
Fine	(C)	15,773	1,068
	(E)	64	4
Superfine	(C)	1,186	64
	(E)	—	—
9. SUCIES, TOTAL		241,106	20,108
	(C)	235,739	19,611
	(E)	5,367	497
Coarse	(C)	142	20
	(E)	216	31
Medium B	(C)	33,071	3,489
	(E)	2,533	267
Medium A	(C)	177,327	14,399
	(E)	1,613	131

( In thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Fine	(C)	21,942	1,689
	(E)	1,005	68
Superfine	(C)	257	14
	(E)	—	—
10. MADAPALAM, CAMBRICS, LAWNS, TOTAL		33,722	2,282
	(C)	33,537	2,271
	(E)	185	11
Coarse	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	24	3
	(E)	—	—
Medium A	(C)	1,118	109
	(E)	2	Neg.
Fine	(C)	6,961	567
	(E)	5	Neg.
Superfine	(C)	25,434	1,592
	(E)	178	11
11. PRINTS & CHINTZ, TOTAL		512,710	43,117
	(C)	495,900	41,705
	(E)	16,810	1,412
Coarse	(C)	2,275	326
	(E)	776	111
Medium B	(C)	123,814	13,062
	(E)	7,094	748
Medium A	(C)	300,165	24,373
	(E)	2,390	194
Fine	(C)	14,978	1,014
	(E)	567	38
Superfine	(C)	54,668	2,930
	(E)	5,983	321



(In thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
<b>12. COATING, TUSSORS, CORDUROY &amp; BEDFORD CORDUROY, TOTAL</b>		<b>107,871</b>	<b>17,219</b>
	(C)	96,776	15,273
	(E)	11,095	1,946
<b>Coarse</b>	(C)	26,205	5,469
	(E)	4,415	921
<b>Medium B</b>	(C)	44,260	6,940
	(E)	6,171	968
<b>Medium A</b>	(C)	15,218	1,749
	(E)	403	46
<b>Fine</b>	(C)	10,421	1,065
	(E)	106	11
<b>Superfine</b>	(C)	672	50
	(E)	—	—
<b>13. DRILLS, JEANS, SATIN- DRILL, GABERDINE, TOTAL</b>		<b>194,525</b>	<b>37,934</b>
	(C)	132,363	25,523
	(E)	62,162	12,411
<b>Coarse</b>	(C)	98,956	20,652
	(E)	51,985	10,849
<b>Medium B</b>	(C)	26,021	4,080
	(E)	9,449	1,482
<b>Medium A</b>	(C)	2,922	336
	(E)	472	54
<b>Fine</b>	(C)	4,426	452
	(E)	256	26
<b>Supperfine</b>	(C)	38	3
	(E)	—	—

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
14. LENO CLOTH, TOTAL		7,449	1,521
	(C)	7,156	1,454
	(E)	293	67
Coarse	(C)	30	9
	(E)	45	13
Medium B	(C)	32	9
	(E)	1	Neg.
Medium A	(C)	4,712	1,052
	(E)	244	54
Fine	(C)	1,404	255
	(E)	2	Neg.
Superfine	(C)	978	129
	(E)	1	Neg.
15. MAZRI CLOTH, TOTAL		25,190	3,669
	(C)	22,881	3,330
	(E)	2,309	339
Coarse	(C)	21,499	3,186
	(E)	2,237	332
Medium B	(C)	1,319	139
	(E)	28	3
Medium A	(C)	31	3
	(E)	44	4
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	32	2
	(E)	—	—
16. DOSUTI, DEDSUTI & OTHER WEARABLES, TOTAL		113,403	19,744
	(C)	97,539	16,841
	(E)	15,864	2,903

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Coarse	(C)	46,942	9,797
	(E)	8,440	1,761
Medium B	(C)	32,571	5,107
	(E)	6,934	1,087
Medium A	(C)	11,404	1,310
	(E)	449	52
Fine	(C)	4 141	423
	(E)	9	1
Superfine	(C)	2,481	204
	(E)	32	2
NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL		191,355	37,022
	(C)	113,023	22,208
	(E)	78,332	14,814
17. MOSQUITO NETTING (Round Mesh), TOTAL		3,913	343
	(C)	3,449	307
	(E)	464	36
Coarse	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	902	95
	(E)	3	Neg
Medium A	(C)	2,141	183
	(E)	189	16
Fine	(C)	406	29
	(E)	272	20
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
18. MOSQUITO NETTING (Squire Mesh), TOTAL		10,598	1,046
	(C)	8,711	859
	(E)	1,887	187
Coarse	(C)	227	34
	(E)	141	21

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs)
Medium B	(C)	5,078	534
	(E)	848	89
Medium A	(C)	3,389	290
	(E)	898	77
Fine	(C)	17	1
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
19. CANVAS, DUCK, FILTER CLOTH, TOTAL		24,479	7,431
	(C)	20,108	6,148
	(E)	4,371	1,283
Coarse	(C)	17,493	5,423
	(E)	2,549	790
Medium B	(C)	2,533	707
	(E)	1,315	367
Medium A	(C)	46	11
	(E)	507	126
Fine	(C)	4	1
	(E)	—	—
Super fine	(C)	32	6
	(E)	—	—
20. FLANELLETES-LINTCLOTH POLISHING CLOTH, TOTAL		25,155	5,212
	(C)	11,944	2,595
	(E)	13,211	2,617
Coarse	(C)	11,072	2,461
	(E)	8,258	1,836
Medium B	(C)	824	130
	(E)	4,926	778

			( in thousands )	
Variety of Cloth			Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Medium A	(C)		—	—
	(E)		27	3
Fine	(C)		23	2
	(E)		—	—
Superfine	(C)		25	2
	(E)		—	—
21. UMBRELLA CLOTH, TOTAL			7,961	668
	(C)		7,828	655
	(E)		133	13
Coarse	(C)		47	7
	(E)		37	5
Medium B	(C)		923	97
	(E)		—	—
Medium A	(C)		6,411	521
	(E)		96	8
Fine	(C)		415	28
	(E)		—	—
Superfine	(C)		32	2
	(E)		—	—
22. TABLE CLOTH & DOMESTICS, TOTAL			8 104	1,421
	(C)		950	142
	(E)		7,154	1,279
Coarse	(C)		148	36
	(E)		2,733	657
Medium B	(C)		652	92
	(E)		4,421	622
Medium A	(C)		113	11
	(E)		—	—
Fine	(C)		37	3
	(E)		—	—
Superfine	(C)		—	—
	(E)		—	—

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (meters)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
<b>23. TAPESTRY &amp; FURNISHING FABRICS &amp; CURTAIN CLOTH, TOTAL</b>		27,713	5,810
	(C)	5 756	1,255
	(E)	21,957	4,555
Coarse	(C)	4,495	1,081
	(E)	14,862	3,573
Medium B	(C)	1,197	1,618
	(E)	6,983	982
Medium A	(C)	40	4
	(E)	12	—
Fine	(C)	24	2
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
<b>24. BED TICKING CLOTH, GODLAPAT, TOTAL</b>		35,759	5,330
	(C)	17,583	2,591
	(E)	18,176	2,739
Coarse	(C)	1,178	283
	(E)	1,827	439
Medium B	(C)	16,404	2,308
	(E)	16,349	2,300
Medium A	(C)	1	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—

**TABLE NO. IX**  
**Categorywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated Cotton Consumption Therefor-**  
**Mill Sector 1960**

( in thousands )

Category of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,744,407	3450.7
(C)	4,174,551	2939.8
(E)	569,856	510.9
<b>Coarse, Total</b>	777,123	935.1
(C)	602,193	719.6
(E)	174,930	215.5
<b>Medium B, Total</b>	1,537,477	1170.6
(C)	1,267,321	959.8
(E)	270,156	210.8
<b>Medium A, Total</b>	2,013,279	1151.5
(C)	1,929,927	1092.2
(E)	83,352	59.3
<b>Fine, Total</b>	189,615	86.2
(C)	184,327	83.3
(E)	5,288	2.9
<b>Superfine, Total</b>	226,913	107.3
(C)	190,783	84.9
(E)	36,130	22.4
<b>WEARABLES TOTAL</b>	4,517,158	3198.1
(C)	4,011,286	2756.3
(E)	505,872	441.8
<b>Coarse, Total</b>	667,375	774.7
(C)	519,723	597.7
(E)	147,652	177.0

**Note :-** (C) Civil Packings  
(E) Export Packings

( In thousands )

Category of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
Medium B, Total	1,438,530	1087.3
(C)	1,203,981	906.6
(E)	234,549	180.7
Medium A, Total	1,997,854	1143.8
(C)	1,915,543	1085.0
(E)	82,311	58.8
Fine, Total	188,168	85.6
(C)	182,935	82.7
(E)	5,233	2.9
Superfine, Total	225,231	106.7
(C)	189,104	84.3
(E)	36,127	22.4
NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL	227,249	252.6
(C)	163,265	183.5
(E)	63,984	69.1
Coarse, Total	109,748	160.4
(C)	82,470	121.9
(E)	27,278	38.5
Medium B, Total	98,947	83.2
(C)	63,340	53.1
(E)	35,607	30.1
Medium A, Total	15,425	7.7
(C)	14,384	7.2
(E)	1,041	0.5
Fine, Total	1,447	0.7
(C)	1,392	0.7
(E)	55	Neg.
Superfine, Total	1,682	0.6
(C)	1,679	0.6
(E)	3	—



**TABLE NO. X**  
**Varietywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated Cotton Consumption Therefor**  
**Mill Sector 1961**

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
<b>TOTAL</b>		4,744,407	588,810
	(C)	4,174,551	501,590
	(E)	569,856	87,220
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>		4,517,158	545,652
	(C)	4,011,286	470,261
	(E)	505,872	75,391
<b>1. DHOTIES, TOTAL</b>		404,861	52,613
	(C)	397,381	51,728
	(E)	7,480	885
<b>Coarse</b>	(C)	39,618	7,619
	(E)	296	57
<b>Medium B</b>	(C)	132,878	21,114
	(E)	3,067	487
<b>Medium A</b>	(C)	175,905	19,631
	(E)	1,503	168
<b>Fine</b>	(C)	5,401	491
	(E)	19	2
<b>Superfine</b>	(C)	43,579	2,873
	(E)	2,595	171
<b>2. SAREES, TOTAL</b>		398,257	57,512
	(C)	396,785	57,319
	(E)	1,472	193

Note : (C) - Civil packings  
(E) - Export Packings

(In thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Coarse	(C)	23,380	4,870
	(E)	262	55
Medium B	(C)	156,218	26,885
	(E)	96	17
Medium A	(C)	199,620	24,134
	(E)	847	102
Fine	(C)	6,492	639
	(E)	1	Neg.
Superfine	(C)	11,075	791
	(E)	265	19
3. DUPATTAS, UPARNA, KHES, CHOLA, TOTAL		8,791	722
	(C)	8,703	718
	(E)	88	4
Coarse	(C)	2,915	327
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	932	86
	(E)	—	—
Medium A	(C)	4,393	286
	(E)	36	2
Fine	(C)	49	3
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	414	16
	(E)	52	2
4. MULLS, VOILES & DORIAS, TOTAL		181,787	34,573
	(C)	137,458	26,944
	(E)	44,334	7,629
Coarse	(C)	33	9
	(E)	—	—

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs)
Medium B	(C)	11,429	2,724
	(E)	1,588	378
Medium A	(C)	80,873	18,051
	(E)	18,012	3,934
Fine	(C)	4,274	777
	(E)	1,132	206
Superfine	(C)	40,844	5,383
	(E)	23,602	3,111
5. POPLIN, CREPES, TWILLS & HAIRCORD, TOTAL		499,088	40,712
	(C)	475,586	38,212
	(E)	23,502	2,500
Coarse	(C)	1,077	154
	(E)	3,748	536
Medium B	(C)	35,854	3,783
	(E)	15,261	1,610
Medium A	(C)	347,099	28,184
	(E)	3,669	298
Fine	(C)	84,066	5,700
	(E)	809	55
Superfine	(C)	7,490	391
	(E)	15	1
6. LONGCLOTH, SHEETINGS, TOTAL		1,170,429	144,105
	(C)	874,278	99,986
	(E)	296,151	44,119
Coarse	(C)	130,389	25,765
	(E)	84,370	17,512
Medium B	(C)	416,858	44,937
	(E)	163,071	21,941

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Medium A	(C)	322,341	28,946
	(E)	47,578	4,583
Fine	(C)	4,051	301
	(E)	1,119	82
Superfine	(C)	639	37
	(E)	13	1
7. LEOPARD CLOTH & MARKINS, TOTAL		128,546	13,551
	(C)	108,179	11,447
	(E)	20,367	2,104
Coarse	(C)	7,723	1,145
	(E)	249	37
Medium B	(C)	86,985	9,151
	(E)	17,821	1,875
Medium A	(C)	13,430	1,148
	(E)	1,942	166
Fine	(C)	41	3
	(E)	355	26
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
8. SHIRTINGS, TOTAL		260,278	23,330
	(C)	251,174	22,353
	(E)	9,104	977
Coarse	(C)	10,356	1,482
	(E)	2,078	297
Medium B	(C)	63,957	6,747
	(E)	4,530	478
Medium A	(C)	160,367	13,022
	(E)	2,432	197
Fine	(C)	15,501	1,049
	(E)	57	4
Superfine	(C)	993	53
	(E)	7	1

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
<b>9. SUCIES, TOTAL</b>		<b>287,490</b>	<b>23,556</b>
	(C)	284,177	23,264
	(E)	3,313	292
Coarse	(C)	332	48
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	22,746	2,400
	(E)	1,529	161
Medium A	(C)	232,988	18,919
	(E)	731	60
Fine	(C)	27,652	1,872
	(E)	1,053	71
Superfine	(C)	459	25
	(E)	—	—
<b>10. MADAPALAM, CAMBRICS &amp; LAWNS, TOTAL</b>		<b>29,403</b>	<b>2,015</b>
	(C)	28,463	1,945
	(E)	940	70
Coarse	(C)	18	3
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	12	2
	(E)	—	—
Medium A	(C)	2,473	241
	(E)	304	30
Fine	(C)	3,907	318
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	22,053	1,381
	(E)	636	40
<b>11. PRINTS &amp; CHINTZ, TOTAL</b>		<b>552,893</b>	<b>46,383</b>
	(C)	530,939	44,623
	(E)	21,954	1,760
Coarse	(C)	3,361	481
	(E)	447	64

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Medium B	(C)	124,730	13,159
	(E)	8,480	895
Medium A	(C)	334,960	27,199
	(E)	3,636	295
Fine	(C)	10,343	700
	(E)	465	28
Superfine	(C)	57,545	3,084
	(E)	8,926	478
12. COATINGS, TUSSORS, CORDUROY & BEDFORD CORDUROY, TOTAL		177,048	29,280
	(C)	166,878	27,487
	(E)	10,170	1,793
Coarse	(C)	53,283	11,120
	(E)	4,204	877
Medium B	(C)	83,157	13,039
	(E)	5,594	877
Medium A	(C)	18,591	2,136
	(E)	244	26
Fine	(C)	11,182	1,143
	(E)	128	13
Superfine	(C)	665	49
	(E)	—	—
13. DRILLS, JEANS, SATIN DRILL, GABERDINE, TOTAL		225,606	44,101
	(C)	173,217	33,667
	(E)	52,389	10,434
Coarse	(C)	134,529	28,076
	(E)	43,569	9,093
Medium B	(C)	28,692	4,499
	(E)	7,843	1,230
Medium A	(C)	5,583	641
	(E)	885	102

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Fine	(C)	4,379	448
	(E)	92	9
Superfine	(C)	34	3
	(E)	—	—
<b>14. LONG CLOTH TOTAL</b>		<b>8,414</b>	<b>1,781</b>
	(C)	8,243	1,745
	(E)	171	36
Coarse	(C)	421	121
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	35	8
	(E)	1	Neg.
Medium A	(C)	5,824	1,300
	(E)	156	35
Fine	(C)	1,145	208
	(E)	3	Neg.
Superfine	(C)	818	108
	(E)	11	1
<b>15. MAZRI CLOTH, TOTAL</b>		<b>46,307</b>	<b>6,832</b>
	(C)	44,792	6,608
	(E)	1,515	224
Coarse	(C)	44,100	6,536
	(E)	1,506	223
Medium B	(C)	688	72
	(E)	9	1
Medium A	(C)	4	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
<b>16. DOSUTI, DEDSUTI &amp; OTHER</b>		
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>	<b>137,960</b>	<b>24,586</b>
(C)	125,038	22,215
(E)	12,922	2,371
Coarse (C)	68,188	14,216
(E)	6,923	1,445
Medium B (C)	38,810	6,085
(E)	5,659	887
Medium A (C)	11,092	1,274
(E)	336	39
Fine (C)	4,452	455
(E)	—	—
Superfine (C)	2,496	185
(E)	4	Neg.
<b>NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>	<b>227,249</b>	<b>43,158</b>
(C)	163,265	31,329
(E)	63,984	11,829
<b>17. MOSQUITO NETTING</b>		
<b>ROUND MESH, TOTAL</b>	<b>3,503</b>	<b>313</b>
(C)	3,242	291
(E)	261	22
Coarse (C)	—	—
(E)	—	—
Medium B (C)	781	82
(E)	54	6
Medium A (C)	2,366	202
(E)	153	13
Fine (C)	95	7
(E)	54	3
Superfine (C)	—	—
(E)	—	—



( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
<b>18. MOSQUITO NETTING SQUARE MESH, TOTAL</b>	9,793	982
(C)	8,832	890
(E)	966	92
Coarse (C)	176	26
(E)	—	—
Medium B (C)	6,270	660
(E)	472	50
Medium A (C)	2,384	204
(E)	494	42
Fine (C)	2	Neg.
(E)	—	—
Superfine (C)	—	—
(E)	—	—
<b>19. CANVAS, DUCK &amp; FILTER CLOTH, TOTAL</b>	26,556	8,117
(C)	24,020	7,334
(E)	2,536	783
Coarse (C)	20,825	6,456
(E)	2,426	752
Medium B (C)	2,978	831
(E)	110	31
Medium A (C)	98	24
(E)	—	—
Fine (C)	24	5
(E)	—	—
Superfine (C)	95	18
(E)	—	—
<b>20. FLANNELETTES, LINT CLOTH. POLISHING CLOTH, TOTAL</b>	33,434	7,196
(C)	22,664	4,970
(E)	10,770	2,226

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Coarse	(C)	21,689	4,821
	(E)	8,015	1,782
Medium B	(C)	907	143
	(E)	2,755	444
Medium A	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	68	6
	(E)	—	—
21. UMBRELLA CLOTH, TOTAL		9,395	816
	(C)	9,312	805
	(E)	83	11
Coarse	(C)	565	81
	(E)	68	10
Medium B	(C)	754	80
	(E)	—	—
Medium A	(C)	7,599	617
	(E)	14	1
Fine	(C)	382	26
	(E)	1	Neg.
Superfine	(C)	12	1
	(E)	—	—
22. TABLE CLOTH & DOMESTICS, TOTAL		7,168	1,166
	(C)	2,402	359
	(E)	4,766	807
Coarse	(C)	324	78
	(E)	1,058	253
Medium B	(C)	1,830	257
	(E)	3,703	554
Medium A	(C)	202	20
	(E)	5	Neg.

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Fine	(C)	46	4
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
<b>23. TAPESTRY &amp; FURNISHING FABRICS &amp; CURTAIN CLOTH, TOTAL</b>		17,489	3,803
	(C)	5,642	1,193
	(E)	11,847	2,610
Coarse	(C)	4,051	974
	(E)	9,164	2,202
Medium B	(C)	1,501	211
	(E)	2,613	401
Medium A	(C)	62	6
	(E)	70	7
Fine	(C)	25	2
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	3	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
<b>24. BED TICKING CLOTH, GADLAPET, TOTAL</b>		52,627	7,744
	(C)	31,989	4,681
	(E)	20,638	3,063
Coarse	(C)	1,855	446
	(E)	1,322	317
Medium B	(C)	30,038	4,226
	(E)	19,211	2,736
Medium A	(C)	96	9
	(E)	105	10
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
25. CHADDARS, BEDSHEETS, BEDCOVERS, CHARSA, COUNTERPANES, TOTAL	51,925	10,154
(C)	43,137	8,670
(E)	8,788	1,484
Coarse (C)	26,420	6,347
(E)	2,580	619
Medium B (C)	16,004	2,252
(E)	6,010	846
Medium A (C)	732	71
(E)	198	19
Fine (C)	1	Neg.
(E)	—	—
Superfine (C)	—	—
(E)	—	—
26. TOWELLING CLOTH, TOTAL	9,652	2,145
(C)	6,543	1,451
(E)	3,109	694
Coarse (C)	5,346	1,285
(E)	2,583	620
Medium B (C)	1,170	165
(E)	524	74
Medium A (C)	1	Neg.
(E)	2	Neg.
Fine (C)	—	—
(E)	—	—
Superfine (C)	26	1
(E)	—	—
27. OTHER NON—WEARABLES, TOTAL	5,702	722
(C)	5,482	685
(E)	220	37

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Coarse	(C)	1,239	298
	(E)	62	15
Medium B	(C)	1,107	156
	(E)	155	22
Medium A	(C)	844	82
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	817	69
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	1,475	80
	(E)	3	Neg.



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**TABLE NO XI**  
**Categorywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated Cotton Consumption Therefor—**  
**Mill Sector 1962**

( In thousands )

Category of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,611,028	3407.5
(C)	4,097,230	2983.9
(E)	513,798	486.6
Coarse, Total	76,57	957.6
(C)	603,357	748.6
(E)	165,217	209.0
Medium B, Total	1,448,950	1137.9
(C)	1,205,875	941.8
(E)	243,075	196.1
Medium A, Total	1,974,492	1178.0
(C)	1,911,652	1124.0
(E)	62,800	54.0
Fine, Total	4	87.9
(C)	184,491	84.8
(E)	3,803	3.1
Superfine, Total	230,718	109.1
(C)	191,815	84.7
(E)	38,903	24.4
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>	4,305,119	3161.8
(C)	3,907,411	2758.8
(E)	442,708	403.0
Coarse, Total	621,436	738.4
(C)	495,202	586.5
(E)	126,234	151.9

**Note 1— (C) Civil Packings**  
**(E) Export Packings**

( in thousands )

Category of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Medium B, Total	1,359,587	1062.2
(C)	1,146,520	891.5
(E)	213,067	170.7
Medium A, Total	1,954,281	1165.7
(C)	1,893,503	1112.8
(E)	60,778	52.9
Fine, Total	186,940	87.3
(C)	183,141	84.2
(E)	3,799	3.1
Superfine, Total	227,875	108.2
(C)	189,045	83.8
(E)	38,830	24.4
NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL	260,909	308.7
(C)	189,819	225.1
(E)	71,090	83.6
Coarse, Total	147,138	219.2
(C)	108,155	162.1
(E)	38,983	57.1
Medium B, Total	89,363	75.6
(C)	59,355	50.2
(E)	30,008	25.4
Medium A, Total	20,211	12.3
(C)	18,189	11.2
(E)	2,002	1.1
Fine, Total	1,354	0.6
(C)	1,350	0.6
(E)	4	Neg.
Superfine, Total	2,843	1.0
(C)	2,770	1.0
(E)	73	Neg.

**TABLE NO. XII**  
**Varietywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated Cotton Consumption Therefor**  
**Mill Sector 1962**

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
<b>TOTAL</b>		4,611,028	574,159
	(C)	4,097,230	493,666
	(E)	513,798	80,493
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>		4,350,119	523,135
	(C)	3,907,411	456,425
	(E)	442,708	66,710
<b>1. DHOTIES, TOTAL</b>		352,473	46,495
	(C)	346,671	45,837
	(E)	5,802	658
Coarse		38,902	7,481
	(E)	277	53
Medium B		121,711	19,340
	(E)	2,050	326
Medium A		145,730	16,263
	(E)	1,102	123
Fine		3,843	349
	(E)	16	1
Superfine		36,485	2,404
	(E)	2,357	155
<b>2. SAREES, TOTAL</b>		383,772	55,089
	(C)	382,767	54,963
	(E)	1,005	126

**Note :** (C) - Civil packings  
(E) - Export Packings



(In thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Coarse	(C)	18,608	3,876
	(E)	3	1
Medium B	(C)	149,714	25,766
	(E)	225	76
Medium A	(C)	199,751	24,150
	(E)	631	76
Fine	(C)	4,499	443
	(E)	2	Neg.
Superfine	(C)	10,195	728
	(E)	144	10
3. DUPATTAS, UPARNA, KHES, CHOLA, TOTAL		11,225	1,043
	(C)	10,906	1,020
	(E)	319	23
Coarse	(C)	6,121	687
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	1,203	112
	(E)	208	19
Medium A	(C)	3,095	201
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	97	5
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	390	15
	(E)	111	4
4. MULLS, VOILES & DORIAS, TOTAL		166,025	31,740
	(C)	114,377	22,488
	(E)	51,648	9,252
Coarse	(C)	136	39
	(E)	46	13

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs)
Medium B	(C)	14,269	3,400
	(E)	2,963	706
Medium A	(C)	62,924	14,045
	(E)	22,060	4,924
Fine	(C)	2,419	440
	(E)	2,105	383
Superfine	(C)	34,629	4,564
	(E)	24,474	3,226
5. POPLIN, CREPES, TWILLS & HAIRCORD, TOTAL		539,122	44,274
	(C)	509,136	40,861
	(E)	29,986	3,413
Coarse	(C)	1,910	273
	(E)	10,576	1,512
Medium B	(C)	35,760	3,773
	(E)	14,483	1,528
Medium A	(C)	374,216	30,386
	(E)	3,780	307
Fine	(C)	86,680	5,877
	(E)	392	27
Superfine	(C)	10,570	552
	(E)	755	39
6. LONGCLOTH, SHEETINGS, TOTAL		1,121,542	139,652
	(C)	886,079	104,259
	(E)	235,463	35,403
Coarse	(C)	129,675	25,624
	(E)	62,262	12,761
Medium B	(C)	413,780	44,605
	(E)	146,685	19,886

(In thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Medium A	(C)	336,793	33,612
	(E)	26,220	2,734
Fine	(C)	4,902	364
	(E)	289	21
Superfine	(C)	929	54
	(E)	7	1
7. LEOPARD CLOTH & MARKINS, TOTAL		129,261	13,698
	(C)	108,297	11,493
	(E)	20,964	2,205
Coarse	(C)	8,978	1,331
	(E)	319	47
Medium B	(C)	84,799	8,921
	(E)	19,826	2,086
Medium A	(C)	14,500	1,240
	(E)	757	65
Fine	(C)	20	1
	(E)	62	7
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
8. SHIRTINGS, TOTAL		248,557	22,685
	(C)	243,303	22,092
	(E)	5,254	593
Coarse	(C)	12,212	1,748
	(E)	1,868	267
Medium B	(C)	47,181	4,978
	(E)	2,165	228
Medium A	(C)	159,173	13,609
	(E)	1,175	95
Fine	(C)	22,931	1,653
	(E)	45	3
Superfine	(C)	1,806	104
	(E)	1	Neg.

(in thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
<b>9. SUCIES, TOTAL</b>		254,053	20,603
	(C)	252,550	20,464
	(E)	1,503	139
Coarse	(C)	569	85
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	10,791	1,138
	(E)	894	94
Medium A	(C)	215,850	17,527
	(E)	299	24
Fine	(C)	25,212	1,707
	(E)	310	21
Superfine	(C)	128	7
	(E)	—	—
<b>10. MADAPALAM, CAMBRICS &amp; LAWNS, TOTAL</b>		35,627	2,424
	(C)	34,983	2,383
	(E)	642	41
Coarse	(C)	27	5
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	88	11
	(E)	—	—
Medium A	(C)	2,631	256
	(E)	29	3
Fine	(C)	4,966	404
	(E)	12	1
Superfine	(C)	27,273	1,707
	(E)	601	37
<b>11. PRINTS &amp; CHINTZ TOTAL</b>		556,096	46,583
	(C)	533,513	44,842
	(E)	22,583	1,741
Coarse	(C)	4,017	575
	(E)	442	63

( In thousands )

Category of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs)
Medium B	(C)	125,727	13,264
	(E)	7,176	757
Medium A	(C)	336,117	27,293
	(E)	4,296	349
Fine	(C)	6,002	406
	(E)	306	17
Superfine	(C)	61,650	3,304
	(E)	10,363	555
12. COATINGS, TUSSORES			
CORDUROY and BEDFORD			
CORDUROY, TOTAL		176,559	28,607
	(C)	166,798	26,881
	(E)	9,761	1,726
Coarse	(C)	46,038	9,608
	(E)	4,015	838
Medium B	(C)	86,394	13,547
	(E)	5,471	858
Medium A	(C)	19,455	2,235
	(E)	154	18
Fine	(C)	13,715	1,402
	(E)	121	12
Superfine	(C)	1,196	89
	(E)	—	—
13. DRILLS, JEANS, SATIN DRILL,			
GABERDINE, TOTAL		211,997	41,552
	(C)	166,130	32,358
	(E)	45,867	9,194
Coarse	(C)	131,994	27,547
	(E)	38,765	8,090
Medium B	(C)	22,528	3,532
	(E)	6,867	1,077

(In thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Medium A	(C)	7,467	858
	(E)	220	25
Fine	(C)	4,072	416
	(E)	15	2
Superfine	(C)	69	5
	(E)	—	—
14. LENO CLOTH, TOTAL		7,687	1,595
	(C)	7,496	1,558
	(E)	191	37
Coarse	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	—	—
	(E)	56	13
Medium A	(C)	5,729	1,279
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	924	168
	(E)	123	22
Superfine	(C)	843	111
	(E)	12	2
15. MAZRI CLOTH, TOTAL		32,991	4,883
	(C)	31,120	4,606
	(E)	1,871	277
Coarse	(C)	31,021	4,597
	(E)	1,871	277
Medium B	(C)	79	8
	(E)	—	—
Medium A	(C)	16	1
	(E)	—	—

(In thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	4	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
16. DOSUTI, DEDSUTI and OTHER WEARABLES, TOTAL		123,132	22,162
	(C)	113,283	20,320
	(E)	9,849	1,842
Coarse	(C)	64,994	13,564
	(E)	5,790	1,209
Medium B	(C)	32,456	5,095
	(E)	3,998	627
Medium A	(C)	10,056	1,155
	(E)	55	6
Fine	(C)	2,859	292
	(E)	1	Neg.
Superfine	(C)	2,878	214
	(E)	5	Neg.
NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL		260,909	51,064
	(C)	189,819	37,241
	(E)	71,090	13,823
17. MOSQUITO NETTING, TOTAL		2,967	261
	(C)	2,617	231
	(E)	350	30
Coarse	(C)	18	3
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	625	66
	(E)	—	—
Medium A	(C)	1,423	122
	(E)	348	30
Fine	(C)	551	40
	(E)	2	Neg.
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kms.)
<b>18 MOSQUITO NETTING, TOTAL</b> (Square, Mesh)			
		13,878	1,581
	(C)	10,558	1,257
	(E)	3,340	324
Coarse	(C)	2	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	6,552	687
	(E)	1,994	209
Medium A	(C)	4,003	570
	(E)	1,346	115
Fine	(C)	1	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
<b>19. CANVAS, DUCK &amp; FILTER CLOTH, TOTAL</b>			
		27,344	8,344
	(C)	24,285	7,398
	(E)	3,059	946
Coarse	(C)	20,837	6,459
	(E)	2,985	925
Medium B	(C)	2,865	799
	(E)	74	21
Medium A	(C)	486	121
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	24	5
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	73	14
	(E)	—	—
<b>20. FLANNELETTES, LINT CLOTH, POLISHING CLOTH, TOTAL</b>			
		41,655	9,107
	(C)	33,283	7,328
	(E)	8,372	1,779
Coarse	(C)	32,251	7,169
	(E)	6,970	1,549



( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Medium B	(C)	965	152
	(E)	1,402	230
Medium A	(C)	35	4
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	32	3
	(E)	—	—
21. UMBRELLA CLOTH, TOTAL		11,897	1,021
	(C)	11,796	1,012
	(E)	101	9
Coarse	(C)	543	78
	(E)	12	2
Medium B	(C)	1,003	106
	(E)	—	—
Medium A	(C)	10,002	812
	(E)	88	7
Fine	(C)	189	13
	(E)	1	Neg.
Superfine	(C)	59	3
	(E)	—	—
22. TABLE CLOTH and DOMESTICS, TOTAL		2,127	337
	(C)	1,644	235
	(E)	483	102
Coarse	(C)	153	37
	(E)	367	87
Medium B	(C)	1,233	173
	(E)	102	14

( In thousands)

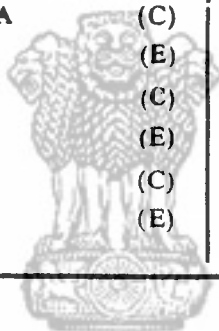
Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Medium A	(C)	215	21
	(E)	14	1
Fine	(C)	42	4
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	1	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
<b>23. TAPESTRY FURNISHING FABRICS and CURTAIN CLOTH, TOTAL</b>		<b>23,813</b>	<b>5,383</b>
	(C)	6,830	1,446
	(E)	16,983	3,937
Coarse	(C)	4,952	1,190
	(E)	15,552	3,739
Medium B	(C)	1,748	246
	(E)	1,341	189
Medium A	(C)	48	5
	(E)	90	9
Fine	(C)	14	1
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	68	4
	(E)	—	—
<b>24. BED TICKING CLOTH, GODLAPET, TOTAL</b>		<b>46,546</b>	<b>7,033</b>
	(C)	28,696	4,381
	(E)	17,850	2,652
Coarse	(C)	3,443	828
	(E)	1,412	339
Medium B	(C)	25,253	3,553
	(E)	16,438	2,313
Medium A	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—

(in thousands)

Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
25. CHADDARS, BEDSHEETS, BEDCOVERS, CHARSA, COUNTERPANES, TOTAL		53,244	10,826
	(C)	44,573	9,287
	(E)	8,671	1,539
Coarse	(C)	30,800	7,404
	(E)	3,251	782
Medium B	(C)	12,525	1,762
	(E)	5,295	745
Medium A	(C)	1,295	121
	(E)	125	12
Fine	(C)	1	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
26. TOWELLING CLOTH, TOTAL		12,096	2,438
	(C)	6,699	1,366
	(E)	5,397	1,072
Coarse	(C)	4,388	1,055
	(E)	3,138	754
Medium B	(C)	2,137	301
	(E)	2,257	318
Medium A	(C)	13	1
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	161	9
	(E)	2	Neg.

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs)
27. OTHER NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL		25,342	4,733
	(C)	18,858	3,300
	(E)	6,484	1,433
Coarse	(C)	10,768	2,589
	(E)	5,296	1,273
Medium B	(C)	4,469	468
	(E)	1,105	155
Medium A	(C)	717	70
	(E)	11	1
Fine	(C)	528	44
	(E)	1	Neg.
Superfine	(C)	2,376	129
	(E)	71	4



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**TABLE NO. XIII**  
**Categorywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated Cotton Consumption Therefor**  
**Mill Sector 1963**

( in thousands )

Category of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Bales)
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,505,974	3476.2
(C)	3,963,864	2954.8
(E)	542,110	521.4
<b>Coarse, Total</b>	827,100	1071.2
(C)	656,970	848.6
(E)	170,130	222.6
<b>Medium B, Total</b>	1,346,050	1078.8
(C)	1,101,575	874.3
(E)	244,475	204.5
<b>Medium A, Total</b>	1,873,127	1104.5
(C)	1,800,980	1045.3
(E)	72,147	59.2
<b>Fine, Total</b>	201,044	94.7
(C)	193,450	90.7
(E)	7,594	4.0
<b>Superfine, Total,</b>	258,653	127.0
(C)	210,889	95.9
(E)	47,764	31.1
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>	4,224,429	3116.5
(C)	3,769,049	2702.4
(E)	455,380	414.1
<b>Coarse, Total</b>	656,078	800.8
(C)	536,396	654.8
(E)	119,682	146.0

Note 1:- (C) Civil Packings  
(E) Export Packings

(in thousands)

Category of cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
Medium B, Total	1,261,152	1003.7
(C)	1,049,493	828.0
(E)	211,659	175.7
Medium A, Total	1,852,948	1092.6
(C)	1,784,037	1035.2
(E)	68,911	57.4
Fine, Total	198,097	93.2
(C)	190,604	89.3
(E)	7,493	3.9
Superfine, Total	256,154	126.2
(C)	208,519	95.1
(E)	47,635	31.1
<b>NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>	281,545	359.7
(C)	194,815	252.4
(E)	86,730	107.3
Coarse, Total	171,022	270.4
(C)	120,574	193.8
(E)	50,448	76.6
Medium B, Total	84,898	75.1
(C)	52,082	46.3
(E)	3,2816	28.8
Medium A, Total	20,179	11.8
(C)	16,943	10.1
(E)	3,236	1.7
Fine, Total	2,947	1.4
(C)	2,846	1.3
(E)	101	0.1
Superfine, Total	2,499	1.0
(C)	2,370	0.9
(E)	129	0.1

**TABLE NO. XIV**  
**Varietywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated Cotton Consumption Therefor**  
**Mill Sector 1963**

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
<b>TOTAL</b>		4,505,974	558,190
	(C)	3,963,864	474,474
	(E)	542,110	83,716
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>		4,224,429	500,430
	(C)	3,769,049	433,945
	(E)	455,380	66,485
<b>1. DHOTIES, TOTAL</b>		331,416	42,572
	(C)	324,850	41,867
	(E)	6,566	705
<b>Coarse</b>	(C)	40,212	7,714
	(E)	161	31
<b>Medium B</b>	(C)	97,605	15,509
	(E)	2,266	360
<b>Medium A</b>	(C)	135,694	15,143
	(E)	874	98
<b>Fine</b>	(C)	4,735	430
	(E)	9	1
<b>Superfine</b>	(C)	46,604	3,071
	(E)	3,256	215
<b>2. SAREES, TOTAL</b>		318,276	46,153
	(C)	317,173	46,019
	(E)	1,104	134
<b>Coarse</b>	(C)	17,612	3,669
	(E)	1	Neg.

**Note :-** (C) Civil Packings  
(E) Export Packings

(In thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Medium B	(C)	130,674	22,489
	(E)	165	28
Medium A	(C)	155,125	18,756
	(E)	729	88
Fine	(C)	4,526	446
	(E)	123	12
Superfine	(C)	9,235	659
	(E)	86	6
3. DUPATTAS, UPARNA, KHES, CHOLA, TOTAL		5,703	547
	(C)	5,576	539
	(E)	127	8
Coarse	(C)	3,465	389
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	614	57
	(E)	60	6
Medium A	(C)	1,313	85
	(E)	5	—
Fine	(C)	69	4
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	115	4
	(E)	62	2
4. MULLS, VOILES and DORIAS, TOTAL		150,483	27,565
	(C)	100,658	19,231
	(E)	49,825	8,334
Coarse	(C)	5	1
	(E)	12	3
Medium B	(C)	11,696	2,787
	(E)	1,337	319
Medium A	(C)	50,365	11,241
	(E)	17,469	3,899



( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
Fine	(C)	2,317	421
	(E)	533	97
Superfine	(C)	36,275	4,781
	(E)	30,474	4,016
5. POPLIN, CREEPES TWILLS, and HAIRCORD, TOTAL		520,216	42,929
	(C)	486,386	38,575
	(E)	33,830	3,954
Coarse	(C)	2,366	333
	(E)	17,294	2,473
Medium B	(C)	29,538	3,116
	(E)	8,167	862
Medium A	(C)	260,342	29,260
	(E)	4,715	383
Fine	(C)	86,601	5,872
	(E)	2,939	199
Superfine	(C)	7,539	394
	(E)	715	37
6. LONGCLOTH, SHEETING, TOTAL		1,083,393	134,256
	(C)	841,267	98,537
	(E)	242,126	35,719
Coarse	(C)	150,108	29,661
	(E)	52,118	10,745
Medium B	(C)	385,196	41,601
	(E)	154,843	21,159
Medium A	(C)	297,916	26,690
	(E)	34,942	3,799
Fine	(C)	7,215	536
	(E)	202	14
Superfine	(C)	832	49
	(E)	21	2

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
7. LEOPARD CLOTH AND		
MARKINS, TOTAL	120,300	12,701
(C)	103,010	10,894
(E)	17,290	1,807
Coarse (C)	7,540	1,117
(E)	91	13
Medium B (C)	81,940	8,620
(E)	16,445	1,730
Medium A (C)	13,522	1,156
(E)	754	64
Fine (C)	8	1
(E)	—	—
Superfine (C)	—	—
(E)	—	—
8. SHIRTINGS, TOTAL	272,129	23,042
(C)	265,124	22,319
(E)	7,005	723
Coarse (C)	9,029	1,292
(E)	597	85
Medium B (C)	59,414	6,268
(E)	4,994	527
Medium A (C)	169,747	12,971
(E)	1,078	88
Fine (C)	24,432	1,654
(E)	326	22
Superfine (C)	2,502	134
(E)	10	1
9. SUCIES, TOTAL	241,635	19,614
(C)	237,336	19,257
(E)	4,299	357
Coarse (C)	782	112
(E)	92	13

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Medium B	(C)	9,990	1,054
	(E)	1,219	129
Medium A	(C)	203,886	16,556
	(E)	951	77
Fine	(C)	22,663	1,534
	(E)	2,037	138
Superfine	(C)	15	1
	(E)	—	—
10. MADAPALAM, CAMBRICS and LAWNS, TOTAL		47,231	3,193
	(C)	45,398	3,039
	(E)	1,833	124
Coarse	(C)	—	—
	(E)	1	Neg.
Medium B	(C)	173	22
	(E)	—	—
Medium A	(C)	2,490	243
	(E)	216	21
Fine	(C)	6,873	559
	(E)	123	10
Superfine	(C)	35,862	2,245
	(E)	1,493	93
11. PRINTS and CHINTZ, TOTAL		582,157	48,772
	(C)	555,915	46,697
	(E)	26,242	2,075
Coars	(C)	4,922	704
	(E)	1,367	196
Medium B	(C)	128,550	13,562
	(E)	7,606	802
Medium A	(C)	349,204	28,355
	(E)	5,203	422

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Fine	(C)	10,695	724
	(E)	585	40
Superfine	(C)	62,544	3,352
	(E)	11,481	615
12. COATINGS, TUSSORES, CORDUROY and BEDFORD CORDUROY, TOTAL		114,904	18,303
	(C)	107,874	17,065
	(E)	7,030	1,238
Coarse	(C)	29,546	6,166
	(E)	3,106	648
Medium B	(C)	50,561	7,928
	(E)	3,369	528
Medium A	(C)	14,834	1,704
	(E)	424	49
Fine	(C)	10,965	1,121
	(E)	127	13
Superfine	(C)	1,968	146
	(E)	4	Neg.
13. DRILLS, JEANS, SATIN DRILL and GABERDINE, TOTAL		216,012	41,899
	(C)	174,123	33,596
	(E)	41,889	8,303
Coarse	(C)	134,337	28,036
	(E)	35,041	7,273
Medium B	(C)	25,393	3,982
	(E)	5,848	917
Medium A	(C)	8,660	995
	(E)	950	109
Fine	(C)	5,647	577
	(E)	43	4
Superfine	(C)	86	6
	(E)	7	Neg.

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
14. LENO CLOTH, TOTAL		9,336	1,944
	(C)	8,454	1,764
	(E)	882	180
Coarse	(C)	180	52
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	48	11
	(E)	14	3
Medium A	(C)	6,240	1,393
	(E)	461	103
Fine	(C)	931	169
	(E)	406	74
Superfine	(C)	1,055	139
	(E)	1	Neg.
15. MAZRI CLOTH, TOTAL		43,878	6,483
	(C)	42,603	6,295
	(E)	1,275	183
Coarse	(C)	42,177	6,251
	(E)	1,270	188
Medium B	(C)	380	40
	(E)	5	Neg.
Medium A	(C)	34	3
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	12	1
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
16. DOSUTI, DEDSUTI, OTHER WEARABLES, TOTAL		167,360	30,457
	(C)	153,303	27,821
	(E)	14,057	2,636
Coarse	(C)	94,115	19,642
	(E)	8,531	1,780

( in thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Medium A	(C)	7,525	643
	(E)	1,549	132
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
19. CANVAS, DUCK and FILTER CLOTH, TOTAL		45,483	13,932
	(C)	40,655	12,438
	(E)	4,823	1,494
Coarse	(C)	36,551	11,331
	(E)	4,743	1,470
Medium B	(C)	3,043	849
	(E)	85	24
Medium A	(C)	981	243
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	80	15
	(E)	—	—
20. FLANNELETTES, LINT CLOTH and POLISHING, CLOTH, TOTAL		36,662	7,714
	(C)	25,119	5,328
	(E)	11,543	2,386
Coarse	(C)	20,995	4,682
	(E)	8,754	1,946
Medium B	(C)	3,955	624
	(E)	2,789	440
Medium A	(C)	169	22
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Medium B	(C)	37,721	5,915
	(E)	5,321	834
Medium A	(C)	14,665	1,678
	(E)	140	16
Fine	(C)	2,915	298
	(E)	40	4
Superfine	(C)	3,887	288
	(E)	25	2
NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL		281,545	57,760
	(C)	194,815	40,529
	(E)	86,730	17,231
17. MOSQUITO NETTING, TOTAL (Round Mesh)		4,243	382
	(C)	3,922	354
	(E)	321	28
Coarse	(C)	235	35
	(E)	—	—
Medium B	(C)	745	78
	(E)	16	2
Medium A	(C)	2,157	184
	(E)	242	21
Fine	(C)	785	57
	(E)	63	5
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
18. MOSQUITO NETTING, TOTAL		17,888	1,714
	(C)	15,207	1,463
	(E)	2,681	251
Coarse	(C)	276	41
	(E)	16	2
Medium B	(C)	7,406	779
	(E)	1,116	117

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
21. UMBRELLA CLOTH, TOTAL	8,404	739
(C)	7,714	683
(E)	690	56
Coarse (C)	45	11
(E)	—	—
Medium B (C)	2,597	274
(E)	13	1
Medium A (C)	4,148	337
(E)	676	55
Fine (C)	806	55
(E)	—	—
Superfine (C)	118	6
(E)	1	Neg.
22. TABLE CLOTH and DOMESTICS, TOTAL	2,442	344
(C)	2,206	312
(E)	236	32
Coarse (C)	165	40
(E)	4	1
Medium B (C)	1,714	241
(E)	195	27
Medium A (C)	289	28
(E)	37	4
Fine (C)	38	3
(E)	—	—
Superfine (C)	—	—
(E)	—	—
23. TAPESTRY, FURNISHING FABRICS and CURTAIN CLOTH, TOTAL	31,693	7,108
(C)	8,326	1,786
(E)	23,367	5,322



( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Coarse	(C)	6,195	1,489
	(E)	20,482	4,924
Medium B	(C)	2,073	292
	(E)	2,708	381
Medium A	(C)	42	4
	(E)	177	17
Fine	(C)	15	1
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	1	Neg.
	(E)	—	—
<b>24. BEDTICKING CLOTH, GADLAPET</b>			
TOTAL		37,375	5,731
	(C)	21,486	3,348
	(E)	15,889	2,383
Coarse	(C)	3,266	785
	(E)	1,490	358
Medium B	(C)	18,199	2,561
	(E)	14,395	2,025
Medium A	(C)	21	2
	(E)	4	Neg.
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
<b>25. CHADDARS, BEDSHEETS, BED- COVERS, CHARASAS, COUNTERPANES TOTAL</b>		40,210	8,298
	(C)	33,345	7,113
	(E)	6,865	1,185
Coarse	(C)	24,609	5,916
	(E)	2,266	545
Medium B	(C)	8,003	1,126
	(E)	4,427	623

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Medium A	(C)	733	71
	(E)	172	17
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	—	—
26. TOWELLING CLOTH, TOTAL		18,023	3,863
	(C)	9,517	2,124
	(E)	8,506	1,739
Coarse	(C)	7,994	1,922
	(E)	5,439	1,308
Medium B	(C)	1,342	189
	(E)	3,046	429
Medium A	(C)	86	8
	(E)	—	—
Fine	(C)	—	—
	(E)	21	2
Superfine	(C)	95	5
	(E)	—	—
27. OTHER NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL		39,122	7,935
	(C)	37,318	5,580
	(E)	11,804	2,355
Coarse	(C)	20,243	4,866
	(E)	7,254	1,744
Medium B	(C)	3,005	423
	(E)	4,026	566
Medium A	(C)	792	77
	(E)	379	37

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
Fine	(C)	1,202	101
	(E)	17	1
Superfine	(C)	2,076	113
	(E)	128	7



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**TABLE XV**  
**Varietywise Production of Miscellaneous Cotton Textile Goods**  
**AND**  
**Estimated Cotton Consumption Therefor**  
**Mill Sector**

(In thousands)

Variety of cotton goods		Production (Kgs.)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
<b>TOTAL</b>	1959	12,738	16,130
	1960	13,992	18,175
	1961	16,192	21,764
	1962	13,861	19,262
	1963	13,988	19,970
<b>1. COTTON WASTE BLANKETS</b>	1959	5,478	7,121
	1960	7,018	9,325
	1961	8,716	11,954
	1962	8,666	12,258
	1963	7,919	11,541
<b>2. CARPETS and DURRIES</b>	1959	42	55
	1960	2	3
	1961	—	—
	1962	28	39
	1963	34	49
<b>3. NAPKINS and KERCHIEFS</b>	1959	262	328
	1960	344	439
	1961	1,322	1,744
	1962	546	743
	1963	424	609
<b>4. TOWELS</b>	1959	5,020	6,275
	1960	4,956	6,331
	1961	4,418	5,827
	1962	2,961	4,027
	1963	3,211	4,500

( In thousands )

Variety of Cotton goods		Production (Kgs.)	Cotton consumption (Kgs)
<b>5. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COTTON GOODS</b>			
	1959	565	706
	1960	526	672
	1961	763	1,006
	1962	543	739
	1963	1,002	1,405
<b>6. COTTON GOODS MIXED WITH SILK</b>			
	1959	234	231
	1960	48	59
	1961	24	31
	1962	29	38
	1963	75	101
<b>7. COTTON GOODS MIXED WITH WOOL</b>			
	1959	—	—
	1960	—	—
	1961	29	37
	1962	27	35
	1963	—	—
<b>8. COTTON GOODS MIXED WITH STAPLE FIBRE</b>			
	1959	384	461
	1960	374	459
	1961	224	284
	1962	412	537
	1963	597	803
<b>9. (a) HOSIERY GOODS VESTS etc.</b>			
	1959	640	768
	1960	585	717
	1961	542	686
	1962	409	534
	1963	540	726

(in thousands)

Variety of cotton goods		Production (Kgs.)	Cotton consumption (Kgs)
(b) TRUNKS etc,	1959	32	38
	1960	21	26
	1961	24	31
	1962	27	35
	1963	22	29
(c) SOCKS & STOCKINGS	1959	39	47
	1960	50	61
	1961	30	38
	1962	27	35
	1963	50	67
(d) OTHERS	1959	42	50
	1960	68	83
	1961	100	126
	1962	186	242
	1963	104	140

**Note:-** The exact break up of these figures for domestic consumption and for export is not known.

**TABLE NO. XVI**  
**Varietywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated Cotton Consumption Therefor**  
**Powerloom Sector**

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption ( Kgs. )
TOTAL	1959	649,392	51,528
	1960	691,730	55,044
	1961	882,608	70,868
	1962	963,434	78,512
	1963	1,020,881	79,706
1. DHOTIES	1959	323,462	23,225
	1960	344,551	25,359
	1961	439,627	31,785
	1962	479,886	35,656
	1963	508,501	35,849
2. SAREES	1959	46,821	3,671
	1960	49,874	4,150
	1961	63,636	5,110
	1962	69,464	5,606
	1963	73,606	5,844
3. SHIRTINGS	1959	31,885	1,581
	1960	33,964	1,712
	1961	43,336	2,145
	1962	47,305	2,417
	1963	50,125	2,311

(In thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
4. LONGCLOTH	1959	64,939	4,117
	1960	69,173	4,178
	1961	88,261	5,613
	1962	96,343	5,790
	1963	102,088	6,544
5 COATINGS	1959	11,819	1,060
	1960	12,589	1,136
	1961	16,063	1,468
	1962	17,534	1,589
	1963	18,580	1,607
6 MULLS and VOILS	1959	162,348	17,339
	1960	172,932	17,933
	1961	220,652	24,029
	1962	240,859	26,663
	1963	255,220	26,747
7. OTHERS	1959	8,118	535
	1960	8,647	576
	1961	11,033	718
	1962	12,043	791
	1963	12,761	804

Note :- Almost the entire powerloom cloth Production is consumed in the country itself.



**TABLE NO. XVII**  
**Varietywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**AND**  
**Estimated Cotton Consumption Therefor**  
**Handloom Sector**

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
<b>TOTAL</b>	1959	1,415,608	216,734
	1960	1,315,270	206,261
	1961	1,486,392	236,509
	1962	1,446,566	234,676
	1963	1,853,119	281,281
<b>WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>	1959	1,227,563	173,530
	1960	1,120,386	160,994
	1961	1,272,260	187,714
	1962	1,213,888	182,407
	1963	1,516,429	207,922
<b>1. DHOTIES</b>	1959	308,122	61,627
	1960	282,462	37,935
	1961	327,217	45,843
	1962	302,712	43,591
	1963	383,756	49,424
<b>2. LUNGIES</b>	1959	212,341	38,115
	1960	197,290	36,133
	1961	222,959	41,783
	1962	216,985	41,488
	1963	277,968	48,809
<b>2. SAREES</b>	1959	358,814	52,997
	1960	362,940	55,094
	1961	401,814	61,920
	1962	367,538	57,483
	1963	482,521	70,004

( In thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
4. SHIRTINGS	1959	98,978	9,245
	1960	83,766	7,715
	1961	104,763	9,952
	1962	101,724	10,061
	1963	125,448	10,556
5. PRINTS and CHINTZ	1959	113,249	9,397
	1960	105,222	8,920
	1961	118,911	10,302
	1962	115,725	10,230
	1963	148,250	13,372
6. COATINGS	1959	13,027	2,200
	1960	11,572	1,906
	1961	24,965	4,379
	1962	23,876	4,190
	1963	16,862	2,668
7. ANGAVASTRAM	1959	28,312	2,630
	1960	26,305	2,496
	1961	29,728	2,884
	1962	28,931	2,864
	1963	37,062	3,743
8. OTHERS	1959	94,720	17,319
	1960	50,829	10,795
	1961	41,903	10,651
	1962	56,397	12,500
	1963	44,562	9,346

(In thousands)

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL	1959	188,045	43,204
	1960	194,884	45,267
	1961	214,132	49,195
	1962	232,678	52,269
	1963	236,690	73,359
9. BED SHEETS	1959	52,534	11,479
	1960	45,499	9,523
	1961	50,078	10,742
	1962	63,379	14,381
	1963	71,155	15,178
10. FURNISHING FABRICS	1959	20,815	4,760
	1960	25,643	5,836
	1961	34,178	7,711
	1962	35,741	8,238
	1963	124,522	26,707
11. TOWELLING CLOTH	1959	114,696	26,965
	1960	123,742	29,908
	1961	129,876	30,742
	1962	133,558	29,650
	1963	141,013	31,474

Note:- More than 95% of handloom cloth production is consumed in the country itself.

**TABLE NO. XVIII**  
**Estimated Varietywise Production of**  
**Rayon and Synthetic Fibre Cloth**

		(In thousands)	
Variety of cloth		Production (metres)	
		1959	1963
<b>TOTAL</b>		495,600	651,600
	(C)	478,900	574,000
	(E)	16,700	77,600
<b>MENS' WEAR, TOTAL</b>		15,900	117,100
	(C)	15,400	103,000
	(E)	500	14,100
<b>1. SHIRTINGS</b>		10,800	93,100
	(C)	10,400	82,000
	(E)	400	11,100
<b>2. SUITINGS</b>		4,200	20,200
	(C)	4,100	17,600
	(E)	100	2,600
<b>3. OTHERS</b>		900	3,800
	(C)	900	3,400
	(E)	—	400
<b>WOMENS' WEAR, TOTAL</b>		474,500	518,900
	(C)	458,500	457,200
	(E)	16,000	61,700
<b>4. SAREES</b>		185,800	199,400
	(C)	179,500	175,700
	(E)	6,300	23,700

Note :- (C) - Civil packings  
(E) - Export packings

(In thousands)

Variety of cloth	Production (metres)	
	1959	1963
5. BLOUSES	249,400	285,900
(C)	241,000	251,900
(E)	8,400	34,000
6. OTHERS	39,300	33,600
(C)	38,000	29,600
(E)	1,300	4,000
NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL	5,200	15,600
(C)	5,000	13,800
(E)	2,00	1,800

Note :- In the table (iii) it has been mentioned that as there has been no significant change from year to year, comparison has been made for the two end years i. e. 1959 and 1963. Accordingly data for non-cotton section (rayon and synthetic) has been given here for the said years i. e. 1959 and 1963.

# COTTON COUNTS ITS CUSTOMERS

## CHAPTER I

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND BASIC STATISTICS

1.1 This study is intended to provide quantitative information on the volume of raw cotton consumed in the production of yarn, different varieties of cloth and other textile goods like hosiery, sewing thread, ropes, tyre cords, etc. As is well known, cotton is used either in pure form or in admixture with other textile fibres. Cotton textile industry is the main consumer of raw cotton while a small fraction of it is also consumed by other textile industries. Similarly, Cotton textile industry also consumes other textile fibres for manufacture of mixed fabrics. The present trend towards consumption of more and more mixed fabrics like Terycot, Terywool and Cotswool for men's bush shirts and pants as well as that of other manmade fibre for ladies' sarees and dress material appears to be catching fashion and popularity with the Indian masses as they provide many conveniences like wash and wear, easy launderability, etc. to the consumer. Similar trends were witnessed very significantly in the highly industrially developed countries much earlier and the efforts of National Cotton Council of America through application of science and research have greatly helped in restoring the cotton's overall position as a versatile apparel fibre. As such, it will be only appropriate and opportune if studies are also conducted in tropical country like India (where cotton is more suitable as an apparel fibre) to find out whether cotton is losing ground in competition with other textile fibres so that remedial action can be undertaken in a prompt manner. The present study is an attempt to collect, collate and present meaningfully information available in this regard.

### SET-UP OF THE INDUSTRY:

1.2 The Textile Industry broadly consists of four sectors, viz., (i) organised mill sector, (ii) decentralised sector of handloom, (iii) decentralised sector of powerloom and (iv) khadi sector. The organised mill sector by 1963 end was comprised of 514 mills with 14.7 million spindles and 2.03 lakh looms. Out of these 514 mills, 291 are composite mills (vertically integrated) having both spinning and weaving sections (with 11.1 million spindles and 2.03 lakh looms) and the balance are purely spinning mills.) In the Powerloom Sector of the Industry, there are as many as one lakh powerlooms working on cotton and in the Handloom Sector there are 30 lakh handlooms, majority of which are working on cotton.

**Table No. 1**  
**INSTALLED CAPACITY**

Sector	Spindles (in millions)	Looms (in lakhs)
<b>1. Mill Sector</b>		
1.1 Composite mills	11.1	2.03
1.2 Spinning mills	3.6	—
	<u>14.7</u>	<u>2.03</u>
2. Powerloom Sector	—	1.00
3. Handloom Sector	—	30.00
4. Khadi Sector	Negligible	Negligible
	<u>14.7</u>	<u>33.03</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>33.03</b>

The composite mills manufacture yarn mainly for their own requirement for production of cloth and hosiery goods. However, it is obligatory under a Statute to set apart a portion of their yarn production as free yarn for use by the decentralised sectors of handloom and powerloom and by independent hosiery units, while the production of yarn by the spinning mills is mainly intended for the decentralised sectors of handloom and powerloom. The cottage type Khadi Sector, as is well known, produces its own yarn on 'Charkha' (a simple device to spin yarn by hand on a rotating wheel) and produces cloth out of Charkha yarn on handlooms. Production of this sector is very very small (being less than one per cent) and hence it has been omitted from the scope of this study.

#### **SOURCES OF INFORMATION :**

1.3 Main source of statistical data in this regard is the official publication 'Indian Textile Bulletin' published by the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. As regards the organised sector of the mill industry, production figure, categorywise and sortwise packing of cloth (ready for delivery) is available. Similar figures of production are not available for the decentralised sectors of handloom and powerloom. However, information about certain broad pattern of production is available from the handloom units in the co-operative fold and from large sized units of the powerloom sector. In brief, statistical information available from the decentralised sectors of handloom and powerloom is scanty in many areas and is inadequate for proper evaluation of raw cotton consumption by individual end-uses. However, based on available information an

**TABLE (iv)**  
**Varietywise Production of Cotton Cloth**  
**For Domestic Consumption**  
**AND**  
**Estimated Cotton Consumption Therefor**  
**1963**

( in thousands )

Variety of Cloth		Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (bales)
<b>TOTAL</b>		6,837,864	4960.3
	Mill	3,963,864	2954.8
	Powerloom	1,020,881	442.8
	Handloom	1,853,119	1562.7
<b>* WEARABLES, TOTAL</b>		6,306,359	4300.4
	Mill	3,769,049	2702.4
	Powerloom	1,020,881	442.8
	Handloom	1,516,429	1155.2
<b>1. Dhoties, Total</b>		1,217,107	734.5
	Mill	324,850	260.7
	Powerloom	508,501	199.2
	Handloom	383,756	274.6
<b>2. Lungies, Total</b>		277,968	271.2
	Mill	—	—
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	277,968	271.2
<b>3. Sarees, Total</b>		873,299	708.0
	Mill	317,172	286.6
	Powerloom	73,606	32.5
	Handloom	482,521	388.9
<b>4. Dupattas, Uparna, Khes, Chola, Total</b>		5,576	3.4
	Mill	5,576	3.4
	Powerloom	—	—
	Handloom	—	—

**\*Note :-** Some varieties although classified under "Wearable" in the official statistics, have been identified having household end-uses also. Due account of this has been taken into end-use analysis.



(in thousands)

Variety of cloth	Production (metres)	Cotton consumption (Kgs.)
25. CHADDARS, BEDSHEETS, BED COVERS, CHARSA, COUNTERPANES, TOTAL	38,622	7,723
(C)	31,670	6,493
(E)	6,952	1,230
Coarse	(C) 20,617	4,956
(E)	2,579	620
Medium B	(C) 10,641	1,497
(E)	4,252	598
Medium A	(C) 411	40
(E)	121	12
Fine	(C) —	—
(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C) 1	Neg.
(E)	—	—
26. TOWELLING CLOTH & OTHER NON-WEARABLES, TOTAL	9,051	2,038
(C)	5,024	1,163
(E)	4,027	875
Coarse	(C) 4,612	1,108
(E)	3,090	743
Medium B	(C) 367	52
(E)	937	132
Medium A	(C) 10	1
(E)	—	—
Fine	(C) 2	Neg.
(E)	—	—
Superfine	(C) 33	2
(E)	—	—